HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 13— BOMBAY SATURDAY JANUARY 15 1927

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A ROARINGLY HILARIOUS COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK.

"TO THE LADIES."

A fast and furious funny tale of the ludicrous attempts of clerks to get the post of the manager, their attempts to please the boss, and to do "Something big" as advised by their Wives! Featuring

EDWARD HORTON

of the "Poker Faces" Comedy fame and

LOUISE DRESSER

of the "Goose Women" notoriety.

OFFICE FUSS and FUN! Don't fail to see!

Do you intend to speak in Public? Then see this picture—it will surprise you!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT :— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A SPLENDID FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION PICTURE!

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

'HER REPUTATION'

6 Parts—Scandal-Sensationalism—and A Great Love!

A Big Newspaper Drama—featuring

MAY McAVOY

George Larkin and an All Star Cast.

ON EVERY TONGUE

Was her name—a scandal loving reporter had, by a stroke of his imagination, annihilated her reputation But Nature intervened!

'ROMANCE! A WOMAN HATER'S LOVE!

For the very girl, whose reputation his own paper had blackened!

Unusual Flood Scenes—Forest Fires and Roaring NewsPaper Machines

TO-DAY FIVE SHOWS AT : 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND	— —	11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* —	10,940
29 „	RANCHI —	— —	16,850
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx —	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA..	— —	16,568
19 „	RAZMAK	MOREA* —	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK † ..		10,602
23 „	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI..		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK —	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA —	8,127
24th „	MANDALA —	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA —	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
18th Jan.	NELLORE ..	China & Japan	
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia	
30th „	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan.	
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan	
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia	
1st March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan	
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia	
15th „	DELTA ..	China & Japan	
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia	
29th „	NELLORE ..	China & Japan	
	MALOJA ..	At Colombo for Australia	
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan	
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
15th „	CHAKLA ..	
17th „	VITA —	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
19th „	KARAPARA	East & P. Africa.
19th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK · 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Pr. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 1 se year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 pe year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI.
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Our SPECIALITY:

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

For Particulars apply to :— JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co *Secretaries and Managers.*

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS :ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE : 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A clever and experienced SALESMAN for fancy goods lines, good references essential. Apply JHAVERI BROS AND CO., Crawford Market.
A 27989

WANTED for Kutch a B.Sc., or experienced Inter-Science knowing Sanskrit and sports. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, minimum salary, etc., to Box No. 1895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1398

WANTED.—A LADY PRINCIPAL for the Muslim Girls' School Lucknow, starting salary Rs. 250/- per mensem according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Mr. M. WASIM, Bar-at-Law, Dali Bagh, Lucknow.
A 27990

WANTED—HINDU GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and an English or an Indian LADY TEACHER for a local high school. Apply Box No. 1899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1406

WANTED.—A High Class qualified STENOGRAPHER with good speed, and strong in English for service in the Central Provinces. Salary 60 rising to 80. Apply with testimonials stating educational qualifications, to Box No. 1894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27980

WANTED TRAVELLING AGENTS.—Experienced in Railway services and knowing any language. Pay, Commission and other facilities will be given according to qualifications. Desirers should at once either see personally or apply for particulars stating their present and past experience in details with full and clear address having name, age, occupation, place, post-office, district and railway station; written into English, Marathi or Gujarathi. MANAGER, The Khandesh Laxmi Vilas Mills Co., Ltd., Jalgaon, E. K.
A R1399

SITUATIONS WANTED

ALL-ROUND YOUTH (25 years) desires SITUATION. Bombay or anywhere. DARA P. MASTER; Wadia St., Tardeo, Bombay.
R 1403

WANTED—ACCOUNTANCY or AUDIT WORK or TUITION by a Parsi Government Diplomate in Accountancy, conversant in Auditing, at very moderate fee in morning or evening. Apply Box No. 1898 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1405

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Four Cupboards, Copying Press with table, Two Glass Almirahs, Iron Safes. Apply Gresham Building, (2nd Floor), 45, Esplanade Road. 27992

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—' CALHOTEL"

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Khetwadi 12 Cross Lane. Apply Dr. THELLIM there.
C R1407

TO LET—At Thakoredwar, 7 rooms singly or separately to Hindus in a new building, suitable for school or hospital. Apply Box No. 1896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1401

TO LET.—1st and 2nd floors with electric fittings opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co., Machinery Mart. Forbes Street, Fort, Apply Messrs. SOONDERDAS & CO. Solicitors, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 27942

EDUCATIONAL.

PERSONAL LESSONS in Hypnotism, occultism, deep-breathing and drugless health advice for patients. Come or send two annas for booklet. Apply to Dr. SURATKER, Kalyan Building, Bombay No. 7.
P R1385

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

FINANCIAL.

300 to 400 Rs. monthly gaining by investing 2,000 Rs. only. Apply to J. S. ENGINEER, Parsi St., Anklesvar, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
R R1396

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1363

TYPEWRITERS' SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 F'scap Fine	95
Remington No. 11 Brief Good	110
Very slightly used Remington No. 10	150
Corona 3 Rs. 70-80	90
Underwood Portable	95
Oliver No. 3 Rs. 60-65	75
Gujarati Remington No. 9	125

Rebuilt Remintonns Nos. 10 and 11 Oliver No. 9 at rockbottom prices.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS

URE OF RACING enjoys trust and confidence as Champion System of Selection. Rs. 5. HOME OF PALMISTRY; Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S R1372

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan. Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1, Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. R1270

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once par V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOW OPEN

THE 36TH EXHIBITION of the Bombay Art Society at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.
27976

WANTED

A HINDU LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Main dispensary Raigarh. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GAURI SHANKAR AGNIHOTRI,
Administrator,
Raigarh State.
Raigarh, C.P.
10th Jan., 1927. 27985

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE that Mr. AMRITLAL DULLABHRAM VAKIL (alias NANUBHAI) has been DISMISSED from our service. No one should have any dealings with him for or on our behalf.

I. G. GAJJAR & CO.
Princess street.
Bombay No. 2.
27956

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of LECTURER at the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, scale of pay Rs. 400-25-600 per month.

Applicants must be graduates in Metallurgy of a European University. Preference will be given to a man who combines teaching experience with Steel Works experience.

Applications should be made to the DIRECTOR, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B. N. Ry., before January 31st, 1927.
27967

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (Deccan) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill Premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1927, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 1st January to 15th January, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNAH, BHOOMIAH AND VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Hyderabad (Deccan),
14th December, 1926.
27862

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1927 to 29-2-1928 will be received upto 1 P.M (B.T.) on 22-1-1927.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of firewood" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1927.
27987

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (Estate and Effects of Ranchhoddas Kalidas Goradia, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Merchant, residing at New Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

RALIATBAI, widow of Ranchhoddas Kalidas Goradia of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Vrajlal the minor son of the said deceased and limited to his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of January, 1927.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27963

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN THE CITY OF VASCO DA GAMA, PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THOSE desirous to undertake the contract for Electric Lighting in the City of Vasco da Gama (Goa) for a fixed period of 35 years are invited to submit their tenders to the undersigned not later than 10th May 1927. For the conditions, etc., under which the contract will be given the intending tenderers may refer to the Portuguese Consulate in Bombay in whose office the same conditions are open for inspection during the usual office hours, i.e., from 11 to 17 hours on week days and from 11 to 13 on Saturdays.

Vasco da Gama (Goa) 30th November, 1926.

S. De CARVALHO E SA,
President of the Mormugao,
Improvement Trust.
R 1400

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTILAL MANSIONS, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF HUMMUM STREET, APOLLO STREET, BRUCE LANE, TAMARIND LANE & DEAN LANE."

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the above properties consisting of land admeasuring about 12,115 square yards and all buildings standing theseon. Offers should be sent in a sealed packet headed as under:—

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL, Suit No. 688 of 1917, Bansilal vs. Govindlal, re: Sale of Fort properties."

And addressed to Commissioner for taking accounts High Court, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1927. The offerers must undertake in the offer to keep the same open for acceptance up-to and including the 28th day of January, 1927. The Commissioner does not undertake to accept highest or any other offer. Offers may be made for purchase of the whole property or one or more lots of the four into which it has been divided. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1927.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
27948

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

UNCLAIMED GOODS & SWEEPINGS WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY THE UNDERSIGNED ON MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of The G. I. P. Railway Co. under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of The Indian Railway Act N. IX. of 1890 consisting of Bags of cottonseed bags of wheat, bags of hirda, bags of mohaseed, bags of husk, bags of javari, bags of castorseed, bags of dry chillies, bags of bajri, bags of abrok, bags of sweeping grain, loose iron girders, bdle. of iron bars, bdles. of G. I. pipes, bdles. of printed books, bdle. of umbrella sticks, bdle. of gunny bags, bdle. of C. I. sheets, bdle. of cotton, cases of tea, case of rose water, cases of vinegar, case of luggage, lot of stones, empty iron casks.

Terms 50 per cent deposit delivery against balance within ten days.

MEHTA & Co.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1927 at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot (Scrap Yard) Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees, theodolite, wheel tyres, C.I. miscellaneous, India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, files, lamps, rails of sizes and sorts, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels, angle iron, pipes, W.I. girders, wood, locks, bridge work iron scrap, fish plates, wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

EIGHT ELECTRIC MOTOR ENGINES COMPLETE WITH ALL ITS ACCESSORIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

Eight Electric Motor Engines complete with all its accessories.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters, Ex. s.s. Carcassia.
1 Case Reeds.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Canoe shape victoria, with Arab horse and harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipality:—
1 Two-wheel carriage.

BENNETT & CO.,

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalia	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD.)

Presents TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S JEWEL PRODUCTION

SUMARI OF SIND
SUMARI OF SIND

Featuring

Miss GOHAR, Miss YEKBAL, Miss LINA, Mr. RAJA SANDOW and other known Stars.

Written by Mr. DAVE | Photographed by Mr. DEWARE | Directed by Mr. SHAH.

It is an attractive Jewel Production because it depicts a Bandit's love for a Chieftain's daughter : Emperor's Vicious Designs, The Heroine's Love-philosophy and Adventures with Alligator.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS : AT 5—7—9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

PRECIOUS

(Now under the Management of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji the Proprietor of the West-End and Wellington Cinemas)

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

NEW PATHE SERIAL

CASEY OF THE COAST GUARD

In 20 mighty parts—a Romance of the Roaring Surf-Line, where Uncle Sam fights an eternal battle against international Smugglers.

Featuring the popular famous Stars.

GEORGE O'HARA - - - - - - - - - - - HELEN FERGUSON

OPENING 8 PARTS THIS WEEK.

A Thrilling Chapter of Life from the No Man's Land of the Sea

TO-NIGHT : 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Olympic Wrestling Tournament

IN

KING KARNIVAL BOXING STADIUM

FROM 8-30 P.M. FEBRUARY 17, 18 AND 19.

Heavy, Middle, Welter Light Feather BANTAM and FLY Weights.

OPEN to all Amateur Wrestlers in the Presidency. Forms, rules, etc., from the

HON. SECRETARY,
12, Wodehouse Road,
Bombay.

ALL-INDIA SPORTS

AND

PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC SPORTS

JANUARY 21st and 22nd at 3.30 p.m. each Day.

COACHING OF COMPETITORS: Daily (except Sunday). 7-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Enquire Y. M. C. A.

PUTTING THE SHOT will be included if 8 entries are received.

SCHOOL BOYS RACE open to Boys who are not over 16 years on 22nd January, 1927.

LAST DATE FOR ENTRIES: January 17th. 1927.

Reserved seats Rs. 2 daily or Rs. 3 for two days plus tax.

Other seats Re. 1 daily or Rs. 1-8 for two days plus tax.

Members of H. M's Forces in uniform annas 8 plus tax.

Tickets available from Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bmbay.

Refreshments at moderate charges will be available.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY will DISTRIBUTE the PRIZES.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

FINAL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.
The
EASTERN AMUSEMENTS Ltd. PRESENT:—
REGINALD SELLECK'S
"THE PEEP SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co. up-to 1 P. M. After 3-30 at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd. PRESENT:—
BLACK IS WHITE.
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON.
A Paramount Artcraft Picture in 6 reels.
Again she was in his arms ; the wife he had loved & lost and given up for dead. But he thought she was another woman !

EMPIRE THEATRE.

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd. PRESENT :—
THE IDOL OF THE PICTURE WORLD
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
RUDOLPH VALENTINO
THE LOVER OF LOVERS!
THE SHEIK OF SHEIKS!
IN
'TheSON OF THE SHEIK.'
'TheSON OF THE SHEIK.'
with VILMA BANKY.
The Hungarian Beauty
A Love tornado with a flaming sweep to thrill the most blase.
A Play up his Name and Fame.
HERE IS RUDOLPH VALENTINO'S ACE PICTURE.

EDWARD THEATRE

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd. PRESENT:—
A MAD RACE FOR A FORTUNE.
"WINNING THE FUTURITY."
Featuring
CULLEN LAUDIS
and
CLARA HORTON
A melo—drama of Thrills and exciting Action!
A fortune at stake—Thumping Hearts—The Love of a beautiful girl.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MADAN THEATRES LTD. PRESENT :—
"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."
Featuring
CHARLES JONES and SHIRLEY MASON.
A Picture full of Thrills, Dare-Davil Stunts, Adventures and Romance.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-DAY 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
TO-MORROW at 8-15 and 10 P.M. only.
MADAN THEATRES Ltd. PRESENT:—
BUSTER KEATON
And NATALLIE TALMADGE
IN
"OUR HOSPITALITY."
Fun from Feuds, Fashions, and Foibles of a Century ago.
Love, Adventure, Drama, with a hilarious Comedy Kick!

"RAJBINDU"

AN IMMEDIATE CURE
for
Vomiting, Dysentry, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Stomach-ache.
THOUSANDS CURED
The only medicine for all the diseases.
Prepared and Sold by
Valabh Vijay & Sons,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

First National Picture

Drama that whirls you through the great war to the greatest horse race ever run.
This Play ran for 12 months at Drury Lane to packed houses every night.
"THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRIAL"
The most successful Comedy Cartoon of the year. An Old-time Melody presented with cleverness and humour.
Everyone can sing this old favourite.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee To-Day & To-Morrow at 4 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PAY YOUR HOMAGE!

TO THE LATE
SWAMI SHRADHANANDJI
The Great Eastern Picture Corporation (Delhi).
Made the picture of the
Murder of Swami Shradhanandji
THREE PARTS 3,000 FEET
ALSO
EXCELSIOR FILM CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE
THE VICTIM OF THE SOCIETY
NOTE THE SPECIAL TIME
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, EXTRA SHOWS at 2-30 P.M. | DAILY THREE SHOWS 5, 7-30 and 10-30 P. M.
CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS MATINEE 4-30 P. M. | TO-DAY 2 SHOWS NIGHT 9-30 P. M.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 15th Jan. 1927.

KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
IN THEIR
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.
Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.
DARE-DEVIL JENKINS.
LEAP FOR LIFE 45 ft. IN THE MID AIR.
Through flames of fire.
MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 4-30 P. M.

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

EFFECTS OF THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

PRINCIPAL TANNAN'S VIEWS

At the request of Principal Tannan, who resided over the recent Economic Conference held at Calcutta, we give a part of is speech relating to the Ratio question:

THE RATIO QUESTION.

As regards the third question, namely, hat of the ratio it may first of all be stated hat though this question is not so fundamental as that of the standard, it is certainy by no means unimportant. Secondly, it is desirable that the gold value of the rupee should be settled as soon as possible because the postponement of the question means the continuance of the uncertainty which is bound to have detrimental effects both on the trade and other interests of the country.

By the adoption of the recommendations of the Fowler Committee, the rupee was linked to 7.53 grains of pure gold, although its gold value was effective for external purposes only. On the whole this ratio was maintained satisfactorily for nearly 18 years, and it was the exceptional stress of the War period which threw it out of gear as in the case of most of the other countries of the world. Except where it was found more or less absolutely impossible, the countries of the world, while restoring their currency systems, have striven to go back to the prewar basis. It is very likely that in the last quarter of 1924, the same could have been done in this country. However, on account of the uncertainty of the sterling dollar exchange, probably Government did not think it advisable to take that step and left the question to be decided under conditions of greater stability. After the improvement of the cross rate between New York and London, the gold value of the rupee went up between October, 1924, and June, 1925, from 1/4 to 1/6. Thus, when the Currency Commission considered the question of the ratio of the rupee to gold exchange had remained at the higher level for about a year and they, therefore, felt inclined to recommend the stabilising of the rupee at that level by statute.

EFFECTS OF THE TWO RATIOS.

It can hardly be denied that higher exchange gives a temporary benefit to certain interests such as importers, persons with fixed salaries, or incomes and the tax payers in general. The higher exchange enables the importers to pay less for the sterling or, gold, drafts which are drawn upon them in connection with the imports. However, the importers cannot keep this gain to themselves but have to pass on to the purchasers of those goods at least a considerable portion if not the whole of it, but by increasing the demand for imported goods they may enhance their total profits. It cannot be denied that the masses consume a comparatively small portion of these imports and, therefore, this gain does not benefit them to any appreciable extent. No doubt persons with fixed salaries or incomes benefit by their higher exchange on account of the increase in the purchasing power of the money, which has already taken place to a large extent by that part of the fall in prices which is the result of our existing ratio. Some of the indirect benefits of the higher exchange such as the reduced railway rates are enjoyed by all classes though perhaps less by the masses and more by the middle and upper classes. Similarly the wage earners in employment will also be benefitted provided that their money wages are not reduced appreciably on account of the adverse effects of the higher exchange on Indian industries. The higher exchange on the other hand prevents the producer, particularly of such produce as have world markets from getting a larger number of rupees for that portion of the produce which he can spare. If a bag of the Punjab wheat fetches sh. 20/- in gold and if the expenses of export including a reasonable margin of profit for the exporter are 10 per cent. or sh. 2/- per bag the wholesale rupee price of the wheat in Karachi will be about Rs. 12-2 or Rs. 13-8 per bag according to 18d. and 16d. ratios respectively. Of course the ratio will hardly affect the small producers and agricultural labourers who may have practically no surplus produce for sale. The answer to the question whether or not the burden of the agricultural debts is increased by the higher ratio depends upon ascertaining the fact whether these debts have been contracted during the past nine years or before. It will be readily admitted that most of these debts are of long duration, but if the figures given in the annual reports of the Land Revenue Administration of the Punjab referred to by a correspondent of the "Times of India" writing as 'XYZ' in its issue of the 22nd December 1926, and those given by Mr. M. L. Darling in his recent book fairly represent the conditions in provinces other than the Punjab, one is led to believe that as pretty nearly whole of the mortgage debt amounting to Rs. 37 crores of the agriculturists in the Punjab is less than 10 years old the burden of the agriculturists' debt is in no way increased by the 18d. ratio.

However, it may be that a large majority of these mortgages replaced old mortgages and in that case no doubt the burden of the debts would be increased by the higher exchange. As the non-agriculturists' debts are largely for comparatively short periods the higher exchange rate of the rupee cannot affect them. Similarly, although the proverbial poverty of Indian ryots cannot but attract our sympathies for them, it is difficult to accept the view that in spite of a fair rise in the rupee prices of agricultural produce, the higher ratio makes them part with a larger portion of their crops for the payment of the land revenue than what was determined rightly or wrongly as the share of the state. Some believers in 16d. rate are attributing the present trade depression to the 18d. exchange. It is not only on account of higher exchange that the Indian exporter finds it difficult to sell Indian produces in foreign countries, but also on account of other factors such as the unheard of bumper cotton crop in the United States of America, the reduced buying power of England due to the high bank rate and the coal strike and the currency troubles of other countries which have not yet succeeded in stabilising ratio handicaps, though perhaps temporarily, the indigenous industries as rupee prices of imported goods are lowered and thus our manufacturers have to face greater competition than in the case of lower exchange. It may be argued that on account of the higher exchange the cost of goods produced in this country is reduced, as both the raw materials and the imported stores cost less in rupees, but it must be admitted that it is very difficult to reduce the wages and salaries on the ground of the increase in the purchasing power of money. Events in England such as the coal strike amply illustrate the difficulties. It will, therefore, be clear that the indigenous manufacturers cannot have their cost of production reduced to the extent of full 12½ per cent. by which the prices of the competing goods are lowered. Moreover the higher ratio by reducing the rupee prices of Indian produce and considerably limiting the purchasing power of the agricultural masses, lessens the demand for the manufactured goods, and thus affects adversely the interests of the manufacturers.

HIGH RATIO & GOVT. FINANCE.

Though the effect on Government finance of the higher ratio cannot be regarded as a decisive factor in determining the rate, its importance cannot be ignored as the lower ratio might necessitate either retrenchment in public expenditure or additional taxation. Another argument in favour of the higher ratio is that our price level has more or less got adjusted to it and the return to the lower ratio will entail certain hardships.

Lastly, in deciding the ratio question it must also be considered which of the ratios would be easier to maintain. The lower ratio has behind it an experience of nearly 18 years as against the 2 years of the higher ratio of which the latter portion cannot be regarded as absolutely favourable.

Before leaving the question of ratio, I should very much like to endorse the sound advice which a leading industrialist and my fellow citizen Sir Victor Sassoon—is reported to have given on the occasion of his meeting the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in this city to the effect that the supporters of 1/4 ratio should avoid spoiling the case for that rate by exaggerating facts or making claims which cannot be justified. To this I may be permitted to add that in decrying the high ratio, it is not desirable to advance arguments such as "If an appreciated ratio was an advantage India, why was it not also an advantage for Great Britain? Why did not the British Government even now raise the pound sterling to 6 or 7 dollars which meant that fewer pounds would be required to pay the capital and the interest of the debt due to the United States and would cheapen the price of imports to the British consumer." I think it does not require any serious study of the subject of Foreign Exchanges to learn that as long as gold is freely available for export to England and as long as either the standard units of English currency—the sovereign is not raised, or the gold contents in the American currency unit —Dollar—is not lower, England cannot possibly raise the Dollar sterling rate beyond about 4.89—the gold export point from the U. S. A. to England.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, a public meeting of the workers of the Swadeshi Mill was held at Kurla on Monday last when Mr. V. B. Khedgikar, the secretary of the Centre, briefly sketched the work the Union had done since its inception in January last. He assured the workers that if they wanted they could see that the Union worked more satisfactorily But then they would have to increase its strength by adding to its number. He appealed to those who were not members to ponder over their plight for a moment, and if they seriously meant to ameliorate their own condition, they should join the Union forthwith.

Mr. Jhabwalla addressed the meeting. He traced in brief, the history of the Textile Industry in Bombay and its evolution and development to the present state. He also narrated the history of the condition of the textile worker for the past three quarters of a century. He convinced the workers that after a hard toil of 75 years, their fathers and forefathers and even they themselves had not been able to effect any change for the better in their financial status. He appealed to them to unite.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour public meeting of the worktrs of the the new mill was held at Kurla on 11-1-27 with Mr. N. M. Joshi in the chair.

At the outset Mr. Joshi explained to the workers what was the meaning of the word "Union." He explained to them the advantages that would accrue from their establishing a Union. He regretted that the workers of the New Mill had not still joined the Union though it was thirteen months since the Union was founded. He told them that the crushing hand of the master would grow stronger still and level them down if they still remained disorganised. He wanted them to enter into the Union and so help to effect the betterment of their social and economic position.

Mr. Syed Munawar, also addressed the audience and narrated to them the work that the Union had done at its Madanpura Centre. Mr. V. B. Khedgikar, the Secretary, appealed ao the workers to take lesson from the workers of the adjoining Swadeshi Mill, and join the Union without any further loss of time. Mr. Godse exhorted the workers to beware the words of the speakers. After enrolling some new members, the meeting terminated.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Rajpur Conference meets at Bhaynagar or 18th instant to consider the question of holding the second session of the Conference.—Free Press. —

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD,

DIRECTORS' OPTIMISTIC REPORT.

The ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending May 31st 1926 stated:—

The floating season of 1925 in Burmah was normal. Demand in the various consuming markets was sufficiently good throughout the year to keep the Mills engaged in cutting to their maximum capacity and prices for your output rose gradually to a more remunerative level.

PROSPECTS OF RUBBER.

In addition to paying the arrears of Preference dividend (referred to in last year's report) in December the East India Rubber Corporation Ltd. in which you hold 58 per cent. of the share capital declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. in May for the year 1925/26 which is brought into the year's accounts.

Since the close of the year a finall dividend has been declared for the year 1925/26 making in all 25 per cent. on the Preference and 20 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares.

The Directors have restored your holding of 11,660 Ordinary and 4,640 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 in the East India Rubber Corporation, previously standing at Rs. 50 per share, to par and the amount arising therefrom has been credited to a Suspense A/c in the books with a view to meeting certain extraordinary expenditure which has to be incurred within the next few years on the extraction of logs in the Siam Forests.

The total nett profit for the year is Rs. 25,17,756-13-1 which added to the amount carried forward from last year makes Rupees 25,59,276/15/0 available for distribution.

Your Directors recommend the declaration of a final dividend of:—

Rs. 400 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,,500 each.

Rs. 20 per share on 40,000 Old Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 8 per share on 83,,990 New Shares of Rs. 125 each, (Rs. 50 paid up).

leaving a balance of Rs. 19,114-10-8 to be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

This with the Interim Dividend paid in August makes the total dividend recommended for the year:—

Rs. 550 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 27-8 per share on 40,000 Old Shares of Rs. 125 each.

Rs. 11 per share on 83,990 New Shares of Rs. 125 each, (Rs. 50 paid up.)

being at the rate of 22 per cent. per annum.

Sir Leslie Hudson resumed his seat on the Board on his return to Bombay in January.

During the year Mr. C. H. Goodall and Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji notified their intention of leaving Bombay temporarily and in accordance with Article LXXXVIII (A) the Directors appointed Mr. S. J. Gillum and Mr. Vithaldas Kanji to act in their places.

Mr. F. R. Wadia and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji retire from the Board by rotation but offer themselves for re-election."

but offer themselves for re-election.

The report was adopted and directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

DEPRESSION PASSES EASTWARDS

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN N. E. INDIA

SIMLA, Jan. 18.

Yesterday's depression over the Central Provinces has passed eastwards into Assam and has caused wide-spread rain in North-east India. Chief amounts are:—Gauhati, and Silchar three quarters of an inch; Shillong, Cherrapunji and Burdwan one and a half; Berhampore, and Mymensingh one; Dinajpur three quarters; Hazaribagh one and a half; Purnea, Darbhanga and Gaya one; Patna three quarters and Benares one.

The region of low temperature now extends from the Frontier to North Bengal.

A fresh disturbance is affecting the Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in Northeast India and extension into North Burma.—A. P.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The First Annual General Meeting of the South Indian Association, Matunga, Bombay, was held at the Association's premises at Matunga on Sunday, the 9th instant Mr. S. Krishnamachari presided.

The Annual Report for 1926 was read and adopted.

Mr. S. Krishnamachari, B.A., was elected president for the year 1927. Dr. Ranganadham, L.M. and S., was elected vice-president, and Mr. F. V. Ananta Iyer was elected as Treasurer.

Messrs. V. Krishna Iyer and K. Balaram were elected as Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Six Members were elected from the General Body to serve on the Managing Committee.

It was resolved to request the G. I. P. Railway to stop the Up Madras Fast Passenger at Matunga.

It was also resolved to request the Municipal authorities to provide a free dispensary for Matunga.

Three minutes' silence was observed as a mark of respect to the memory of late Swamiji Shraddhanandji.

The function ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

LECTURES ON INFANT WELFARE AT CAMBAY.

At the invitation of Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, the Administrator, Cambay State, Mrs. Krishnabai Kanetkar, the England-returned Public Health Visitor of the Poona Seva Sadan went to Cambay for the purpose of delivering lectures on Infant Welfare and the care of the mothers. She addressed two meetings to the ladies of the place, one in Chintamani Dharmashala and another in the midst of Mohammadan quarters for the benefit of Purdah women. These lectures were attended by a large number of ladies and the ladies enjoyed it very much. During her stay, she was treated as a State guest. Mrs. Kanetkar visited educational institutions that are being conducted there by women for the benefit of the adult women, and also visited the local girl school and addressed them. She left for Akalkot for the Baby Week celebration there. During her stay at Cambay she also visited the Zanana Hospital and the General Hospital and had a talk with the workers there.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC MEETING

TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA ON FEB. 3 & 5.

Mr. A. G. Noehren, M. D., Secreary, All-India Olympic Association, communicates the following to the press:—

This year's unusually interesting Sports season in Calcutta is to find a fitting climax early next month when the All-India Olympic Association will conduct what promises to be the greatest track and field athletic meeting ever held in the Indian Empire. More than a hundred picked atoletes will assemble in Calcutta from the Punjab, the U. P., the C. P., Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Rajputant States, Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Travancore. These athletes have been selected by the various Provincial Olympic committees as a result of local Olympic meetings, so that the athletes sent to Calcutta are, in every case, the very best that any Province or State can produce. The primary purpose of the All-India Olympic Meeting at Calcutta is to select an athletic team to represent the Indian Empire at the far Eastern Championship Games to be held at Shanghai next August. this contest being limited to Orientals from China, Japan, the Philipines and India, and also to choose an Indian team for the IX World's Olympiad to be conducted in Amsterdam in 1928.

INDIA'S ATHLETIC TALENT.

That India has a wealth of potential athletic talent only waiting to be trained and developed, is attested by many creditable records already made. Van of Ceylon, for instance, has a high jump of 6' 2½" to his credit; Dalip Singh of Patiala obtained seventh place in the world's long jump at the Paris Olympiad in 1924 with a jump of over 23 feet; Lakshmanan of Madras made a very fine impression in Paris by his beautiful form in the High Hurdles; Pitt of Calcutta won his heat at Paris in the 100 yards and India succeeded in having one of her athletes finish the Marathon Race in a constest where only 27 out of 69 entrants finished. We understand, too, that a certain Gunner in the British Army, eligible to compete for India because born here, has, in training, covered over 41 feet in the hop step and jumps.

The competition in Calcutta is bound to be keen and each athlete will have to extend himself to the utmost to be successful. Through the kindness of the Calcutta Cricket Club, this contest is to be staged on the beautiful Eden Gardens ground which, by reason of its smooth, springy turf and adequate size, will furnish ideal conditions for record performances. Here a regulation Olympic quarter mile course will be laid down for the races and suitable provision made for the conduct of the field events. The fact that very few Indian athletes have been trained to run on a cinder track makes it impracticable to lay down such a course, but the athletes who finally qualify to represent India at Shanghai and Amsterdam will later be coached to run in spiked shoes on a cinder track. This contest besides serving as an elimination test for the selection of the Indian team will be conducted on a point basis as an Inter-Provincial competition and this is bound to stimulate a wholesome kind of Provincial rivalry and esprit de corps. Here on the basis of actual competition will be decided the India-wide controversy as to which Province or State is at present pre-eminent in all rund athletic efficiency. One would naturally expect a stalwart Punjabi or Sikh to win an event like the 16 lb. shot put, but it is quite likely that a fleet-footed runner from Madras may capture the hurdles or a Mahratta win the long jump. Quite the most interesting item on the programme will be the Inter-provincial mile relay. Mile Relay. Each Province will enter a team of four men, the first to run 220 yards, the second 440, the third 880 and the fourth 220. In this way each Province can utilise its best sprinters, quarters and half milers and since such a mixed relay is to be run at the Far Eastern Championships, this will enable the All-India Association to determine if the time put up by an Indian team in Calcutta warrant sending a relay team to Shanghai.

Another interesting feature of this year's meeting is the addition of three swimming items, the 100 yards, 440 yards and one mile. This contest will be held in the College Square tank, and Bengali 8 Swimmers, justly famous for their swimming exploits, will now have an opportunity to match their talent against the best swimmers from such places as Travancore, the U. P. and possibly even Kashmir.

The provincial athletic delegations with their coaches will reach Calcutta about the 1st February so that a few days of rest and light training on the Calcutta track may be possible before the preliminary try-outs on the 3rd February.

The final will be held on the 5th February. The official items to be contested are as follows:—

100 yards; 220 yards; 440 yards; half mile one mile, five miles, 120 yards; High Hurdles. Running High Jump, Running Long Jump, Hop step and Jump, 16 lbs. shot put, one mile Inter-Provincial Relay.—A. P.

CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA

DISCUSSION IN THE CORPORATION

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Chairman Dr. K. E. Dadachanji referred to the death of Hon. Mrs. Diamond Abercrombie and expressed the sympathy of the Corporation to the ex-Viceroy, Lord Hardinge.

MAGISTRATE FOR MUNICIPAL CASES.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President from the Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, dated the 18th December 1926, on the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for trial of Municipal cases in which he commended the proposal very earnestly to the favourable consideration of the Corporation. He pointed out that it would result in an increased revenue to the Corporation from fines, which should cover most, if not all, of the cost involved by the Additional Court, and incidentally would enable the Presidency Magistrates to devote part of their time to the juvenile court which is to be established under the Bombay Children Act.

On the motion of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, the matter was sent to the Rules and Procedure Committee to expedite the report.

CRUSADE AGAINST MALARIA.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:

"That it being of the most vital importance to the welfare of the City that a thorough scientific investigation should be made into the cause or causes and the nature of fevers prevailing in the City, the President be requested to address Government representing the great desirability of appointing a committee of experts including those of the Haffkine Institute for reporting on the question."

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla pointed out that the Government had already appointed a Malaria Committee and there was no necessity of approaching the Government to appoint another Committee. He, therefore, added a rider that the question be referred to the Malaria Committee appointed by Government to report on the suggestion.

Dr. Viegas having agreed to the rider, the motion was adopted without discussion.

PUBLIC EATING-HOUSES.

Mr. Khurshedji J. J. Cursetji then moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the insanitary and filthy condition of several of the "Vishranti Grihas" and other public eating-houses, (2) that in view of the frequent complaints received with regard to the considerable nuisance caused to the tenants of the houses in which these eating-houses are located as well as the surrounding neighbourhood by the throwing of refuse and kutchra near them, it is, in the opinion of the Corporation, desirable that the conditions laid down in their licenses should be more strictly enforced, (3) That as these eating-houses are gradually increasing in number, it is desirable that the granting of further licenses for them in future be made more stringent and only after careful inquiries from the people residing in the neighbourhood whether such houses are absolutely needed."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to delete clause (3) of the proposition.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.

The amendment was carried.

RENT OF MARKET STALLS.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Market Stalls Committee regarding the increase in the rents of stalls at the Arthur Crawford Market which has already been published in these columns. The Committee stated that the revised rents proposed by the Commissioner be approved.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved to refer back the report to the Stalls Committee.

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter 'sine die.'

The amendment was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

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NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 13.

March	13.20—.10
May	13.40—.09
July	13.60—.10
October	13.81—.09
December	14.96—.10
Middling Spot	13.40—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Jan. 13.

January	13.18—.09
March	13.52—.10
Middling Spot	13.15—.10

NEW YORK.

New York 10 55 A M
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	13.25
March	13.37
May	13.58
New York, Noon Call	
January	13.18
March	13.31
May	13.50
New Orleans 9-55 A. M.	
March	13.36
July	13.70

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Jan. 13

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

	Opening	Closing.
January	7.00	7.02+.06
February	7.00	7.02+.06
March	7.05	7.09+.06
April		7.13+.06
May	7.16	7.20+.06
June		7.24+.06
July	7.27	7.30+.05
August		7.32+.05
September		7.34+.06
October	7.32	7.35+.06
November		7.37+.05
December		7.39+.05
January		7.39+.05
Middling Spot		7.19+.11

SALES.

Liverpool Jan. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

	Opening	Closing.
January		13.12+.14
February		12.99+.12
March	12.85	12.88+.13
April		12.82+.12
May		12.78+.13
June		12.73+.12
July	12.65	12.68+.11
August		12.70+.11
September		12.75+.11
October		12.78+.11
November		12.68+.11
December		12.75+.11
January		12.63+.11
Sakellaridis, F G.F. spot.		13.80+.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

	Closing
Tinde:—	
Good	5.25+10
Fully Good	5.45+10
Fine	5.65+10
Bengal:—	
Good	5.35+10
Fully Good	5.55+10
Fine	5.75+10
Oomra:	
Good	5.90+10
Fully good	6.15+10
Fine	6.40+10
Broach:—	
Good	5.85+10
Fully Good	6.15+10
Fine	6.45+10

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 13.

Copper, English best selected,	£60-3/4
Copper Braziers,	£ 70-3/4
Yellow Metal,	£ 66-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 28
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£298

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £17-5-0.
Apl/May. shipment nominal £16-12-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment paid £14-15-0
Apl/May shipment hull paid £14-17-6.
Linseed, La plata, Loading, Hull paid, £15-7-6
Market: Prices are firm but trade small
Linseed, Bombay:—Unquoted.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 13.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Feb/Apl delivery sellers 30/6.
Ma Aug. delivery sellers 30/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 14.

R C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Mark's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 957.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 942.
JAPAN—
—Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras; 112.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.43.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet.—Tteady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 months 4-7/32 per cent.
6 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.
1 month 4-3/4 per cent.
3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 14.

Silver:— China buying. Market steady.

Spot	25-3/ 4+5/16
Forward	25-9/16+5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 13.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Jan. 13.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-3/ 4%
Interest 7 days' Market Loans	4%
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-7/32%
Bank bills 6 months	4-7/32%
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/ 4%
Fine trade bills, 6 months	5-3/ 4%

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Jan. 13.

Total Bullion	£151,500,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,400,000
Other Deposts	£111,500,000
Government Securities	£ 34,800,000
Other Securities	£ 77,100,000
Notes & Coin	£ 33,200,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£269,900,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.12 %

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 13.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 50/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63½ lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/6.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb. shipment buyers 53/-
Market:—Better trade.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Apl/May shipment hull paid 51/3.
May/June shipment hull paid 50/-
July/Aug. shipment sellers 49/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Jan. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb shipment buyers £7-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19-10-0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real, Bold, Ton:—
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment ofiered £18-0-0.
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £17-15-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 13.

Smoked Sheet, standard,
Ribbed, Lb. Spot. 1/7-5/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard,
Ribbed, Lb. Spot. 1/7-3/4 Sellers.
Pale, Crepe, Lb. Spot. 1/7-1/2 Buyers
Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot. 1/7-5/8 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar, per cwt, 20/9 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/4-1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standar No. 25, C & F. Bombau:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 13.

Demand Billss	485.00

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality,) Spot.	15-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day from their New York and Liverpool friends:—

New York.—May Highest 13.63 (10-10 a.m.) Lowest 13.40 (2-54 p.m.).

Liverpool.—U. S. A. Mills consumption during December 605,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable dated 13th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman Co.:—

"Market steady with better feeling, basis is improving. Think advance may proceed somewhat further, see nothing in position to cause a decline other than a reaction."

U.. S. A. Mills consumption last month 605,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Technical position is weakened by extensive short covering."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Hedge selling and long liquidation has caused a slight set back in the American markets. This may continue but we do not look for any material reaction and favour buying in weak markets.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool to-day:—

"While we have a good opinion of the market, we think it best not to increase long interest further, advance encourages planting."

Another correspondent cables:—

"With our lights we advise buying but do not think the advance will go much further at present."

AMERICANS.

N. Y. Opened 10 Points Higher—Bullish U. S. A. Consumption figures—declined later on Long Liquidation—Futures 9 to 10 Lower—Spot Prices Reduce 10 Points at 13.40c.

On Thursday, the New York futures market opened at an advance of 10 points on bullish December consumption figures and after touching highest for May 13.63. There was complete change in the situation. The advance was arrested by free liquidation of long contracts which caused a decline of 9 to 11 points, below previous day's closing prices. Spot quotations were also reduced by 10 points at 13.40c.

The New Orleans market also closed easy at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot quotations eastd of 19 points to 13.15c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened 4 to 5 higher in sympathy with previous day's New York prices and ruled very steady. Spot demand continued large enough to absorb any offerings and as soon as American consumption figures were known, prices registered further improvement and closed at an advance of 5 to 6 points. Spot prices hardened 11 points at 7.19d. per lb. Total sales of American Cotton were 10.000 bales.

The Empire Cotton contracts ruled steady and closed at an advance of 6 points. March at 6.90 and May at 6.97d. per lb.

Egyptian Cotton ruled firm and closed for futures deliveries at a rise of 13 points, while spot closed at 13.80, showing an advance of 25 points.

United States of America's Mills consumed 65,000 bales during the month of December against 584,000 bales in November. The above figure gives ample evidence that there is decided improvement in the textile trade of that country and the recent improvement in the prices of American Cotton is on sound basis. Comparison of consumption figures for December in previous years as given below, justifies recent improvement.

1926	605,000
1925	575,000
1924	532,000
1923	462,000
1922	528,000

To-day's decline is nothing more than a natural reaction, mainly due to over bought situation of the market, where some weak holders lisuidated their purchases. The spot demand is healthy and even at this level there is little pressure of hedge selling. On the whole the situation is strong enough to warrant any material decline and it is possible that as soon as the present reaction is over we may see another spurt in the prices of American Cotton.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	30.38
T.T. Milan on London	112.60
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	122.18

WHEAT AND LINSEED MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The Wheat and Seeds market remained closed to-day for forward business being "Makarshankranti" day.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 14,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4,337	1,64,764	1,61,343
Central India	4,358	82,873	1,51,13.
Barsi and Nagar	1 823	78,599	88,219
Hyderabad-Gaorani	999	24,876	29,698
Berar	6,493	2,01,223	1,76,868
Central Provinces	2,524	62,422	88,70.
Total Oomras	20,534	6,14,757	6,98,963
Dholera	30	17,967	86,276
N. W. Provinces	942	42,173	1,15 516
Rajputana	568	12,847	41,772
Sind-Punjab	2,106	43 147	97,405
Broach		229	2,792
Coompta & Dharwar	1,158	9,135	12,678
Westerns- Northerns		623	7,057
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,849	1,879
American		59,343	143
Egyptian and African	149	20,166	28,736
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		44	352
Total	25,547	8,46,279	11,01,433

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 6 h. Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,227	82,448	1,56,200
Japan & China	19,057	2,37,913	3,52,459
Coast Ports	150	4,702	8,666
Up-country by Rail		38,673	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		11,514	66,496
Total	22,434	3,95,255	5,87,957

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Sup.-fine	M. G.	238/40	+6
„	Fine	„	232/35	
„	F.G.	„	232/35	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	337/39	
„	F.G.	„	230/32	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	276	
Nagpur	„	„	268/70	+20/1
Yeotmal	„	„	255/57	
Arvi	„	„	262/64	
Amraoti	„	„	258/60	
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	255/57	+3/1
Mulkapur	„	„	242/45	
Khandesh	„	„	237/40	-9
Muthia	Fine	„	232/35	-14
„	F.G.	„	old.	-19 Feb. Mar
Broach	Fine		240/45	+13/4+9/10
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	„	215	
Cambodia	Fine	„	275/85	
Kalagin	„	„	200	

Delivery contract quotations are based on the Dec. 1 Jan. Hedge contract prices.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Receipts of various produce in Bombay upto noon the 13th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	4,558
Linseed	1,712
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	86
Gingellyseeds	339
Poppyseed	5
Groundnuts	15,904
Castorseed	1,775
Rice	40,582
Myrabollams	6,808
Cottonseed	11,885
Gram	133
Jowar	245
Barley	202
Bajree	3,310
Coal	5,621 tons.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

London prices yesterday improved by 5/16d. and China advices were also favourable which helped our market to open very strong Rs. 59/2. At the advance there was absence of any demand and prices soon took a lower tendency. With every lower price increased long liquidation resulted in a sharp decline to-day.

The closing prices were as under:—

Tone of London market.—Market closed steady has risen to-day on China buying India continues selling. Unless there is some support from China, we think prices may go lower. Market depends on China.

	Rs. as. p.
Spot Silver	58 10 0
Posh Delivery	58 8 0
Mah Delivery	58 7 0
Fagan Delivery	58 14 0
Double options Premium:—	
Posh Delivery	0 10 0
Mah Delivery	1 12 0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

To-day Exchange quotations being easier the gold market showed a slight improvement and the closing prices remained as under:—

Spot Bar Gold	21 8 0
Posh Delivery	21 7 6
Mah Delivery	21 7 9
Fagan Delivery	21 8 3
Double Option Premium.—	
Posh	0 0 0
Mah	0 1 9

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TATA IRONS DECLINED.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

To-da yevery eye was centred towards Tata iron shares on the Exchange, because yesterday there was a big drop in the prices of these shares influenced by the Tariff Board Report. The market opened for ordinary shares at 59 and prices gave way under heavy long liquidation and short selling. When it was quoted around 51, there was fairly large covering which caused a partial recovery and closed at 56 with a steady tone.

Differed shares opened at 180/ and sharply gave way on large lines being unloaded to 150, when some covering by shorts arrested the declined and prices gradually improved to 165 by the close. Second preference after declining to 74/8 improved at close to 78/8.

The general sentiment though now believing in moderate improvement, it is not out of place to expect, further liquidation at higher levels.

The Mill shares had a sympathetic easier tendency and some scrips though registered some decline, before the close prices steadied up and finally closed practically unchanged. At the close Dying remained at 910, Fazal at 860, Pearl at 490, Century at 388/12, New Great at 305, Colaba at 141/4 and Swadesh at 510.

The following are to-day's closing prices:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	4
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	25	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1530	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	376	4
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		20	
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	29	4
Indian Cement O.	350		127	8
Katni Cement O.	100		126	4
Katni Cement D.	40		350	
Punjab Cement O	10		6	14
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	50	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	110	XD
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	93 1-2	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82 1-2	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	100	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	697 1-2	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		191	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		245	
Scindia Steam	15—0—		13	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		817	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		950	XD
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	136	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1060	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1060	XD
Tata power O.	1,000		622	8
Tata power P.	1,000		810	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500		160	
Fort	475		300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton	126	20	221	1-4
Mannad Manufacturing	250		220	
New Berar	500	80	880	
New East India	1,000		950	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	530	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	6.0	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100		235	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100		71	4
Meyer Sassoon	100		90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		130	
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	130	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	305	
Osmanshahi (100)	7		60	
Pearl	250	12	492	8
Phoenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100		13	12
Sassoon Cotton	100		17	
Sassoon Silk	500		575	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7900
Simplex	260		143	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		30	
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100		157	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500		121	4
Vishnu CottonO.	500	90	2450	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapar Co. Ltd	76		15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	600	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	00	3	176	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	5	0-4-0	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		190	
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	370	
New Union Flour Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	645	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100		78	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		165	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		75	12
Thacker	50		105	
Telephone	50	nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-56 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1950/70 Rs. 88/11.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/12/0.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.
Forward rate for 3-1/2 per cent Rs. 77/8; 1945/55 Rs. 107/9.

Jupiter	15		5	2
New India	25	ly	21	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	402	8
Alliance	100		30	
Apollo	50		9	
Assur Virjee	6		2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	910	
Bombay Industrial	100		7	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	220	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250		70	
Century	100	20y	388	12
Central India O.	100	16	511	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100		40	
Colaba Land	100		140	
Coorla	100		141	4
Crescent	100	4	171	4
Currimbhoy	250		240	
David	500		300	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		2	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	2		610	
Edward Sassoon	20		17	
Elphinstons O.	10			
Emperor Edward	50			
Fazulbhoy	25			
Finlay	100			
Framjee Petit	1,000			
Globe	100			
Gokak	100	5	117	
Indoostan	1,000	125	1075	
Indian Blaching	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1060	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	341	
Jamshe O,	250		75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		103	
Kilachand	25		3	11
Kohinoor	500		1050	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5900	
Madhora Scindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		130	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad				402 8
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing			907 8 912 8	903 12 910
Century			385 390	385 3 8 12
Central India			511 4 512 8	507 8 511 4
Colaba Land				142 8
Crescent				171 4
Edward Sassoon				137 8
Fazulbhoy			357 8 360	855 860
Finlay				150
Globe				45
Gokak				117 8
Indian Bleaching				165
Indore Malwa				341 4
Kohinoor				1150
Madhowjee				130
Mathuradas				71 4
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				115
New Great			307 8 307 8	392 8 395
Pearl			490 492 8	487 8 490
Pabany				210
Phoenix				395
Simplex				145
Swadeshi			511 4 511 4	506 4 510
Swan Mills				157 8
Tata Mills				121 4
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				235
Bombay Steam				191 4
Bundi Cement				20
Central India Mining				29 8
Indian Cement				127 8
Katni Cement ord.				126 4
Shivarajpur				50 8
Tram Co. Ord.			134 6 137 8	138 6 136 14
Tata Hydro			1055 1065	1052 8 1060
Tata Iron & Steel ord.			58 59	51 8 55 12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.			180 180	170 165
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent				77 8
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 13.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£117-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/2
National Bank	£ 49
Eastern Bank	£ 6
Funding Loan 4%	£ 87
Conversion Loan	£ 76
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 57
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan,	£ 71-5/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 60-1/4
Consols	£ 54-7/8
War Loan 5%	£ 101
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93-1/8

TRADE AND FINANCE.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

(From our Financial Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

MONEY.

The Money market during the past week opened steady but quiet, with call business being done at 4 per cent. However, towards the close of the week, a distinctly firmer feeling was apparent and increased demand firmed the call rate first, to 5 per cent. and then to 5 1|2 per cent. at which rate there were borrowers. Fixed deposit rates for two to six months are 5 per cent. and for twelve months 4 1|2 per cent. The market's anticipation of a rise in the near future has been realised, the bank rate being raised to 6 per cent. effective from January 13th.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th January, 1927, shows a further decline of Rs. 200·61 lacs in the cash balance, now amounting to Rs. 18,91,73,000 as compared to Rs. 17·81 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24·31, a decrease of 1·11 under last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 19·69 lacs. There has been a decrease of Rs. 78·34 lacs in Loans, Rs. 18·75 lacs in Cash credits and Rs. 116·90 lacs in Inland bills discounted. This is probably due to a reversal of the conditions which prevailed at the end of the year. Government deposits as well as other deposits are down by Rs. 176·75 lacs to Rs. 4·70 crores and by Rs. 200·29 lacs to Rs. 71·74 crores, respectively.

Government Securities were very quiet with an easier tendency and prices declined moderately in all issues. 3 1|2 per cent paper declined from Rs. 77-13 at the close of last week to Rs. 77-6 and 1945-55 loan from Rs. 107-12 to Rs. 107-6. 1935 and 1933 Loans also fell to Rs. 103 and Rs. 103-8. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds receded from Rs. 106-8 to Rs. 106. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 105-15, 1931 at Rs. 107-2 and 1932 at Rs. 108-6. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan declined by annas six to Rs. 103-4. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 is quoted at Rs. 88-11.

The currency returns as of 7th January 1927, show a small decrease of Rs. 6·87 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 181·11 crores. Silver coins have also declined by Rs. [redacted] lacs to Rs. 95·25 crores, w[redacted]ion and silver under coin[redacted]anged at Rs. 22·31 [redacted]erores respectively. [redacted]tio to circulation is [redacted]45 a week ago.

[redacted] to a pronounced speculative activity, resulting in the purchase of exchange at the close of business on January 7th to the extent of about £600,000 sterling exchange was decidedly easier the following day. The ready rate declined to 1s. 5-31|32d. It was rumoured in the market that these purchases were made probably with the object in view of depressing rates at a time just prior to that when the currency bill will be brought before the Legislature. However, later in the week, the market became firmer with sellers at 1s. 6d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1|32d, business being transacted at the latter rate. There were a fair number of bills showing both in Bombay and Calcutta. It is reported from Calcutta that Government bought yesterday about £100,000 at 1s. 6-1|32d. This had the effect of depressing the market to the extent of about 1|32d., but the undertone is firm. A fair amount of bullion T.T. was placed this week without any noticeable effect on the market. The following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 5-31|32d., February|march 1s. 5-15|16d., April|May 1s. 5-29|32d., June to September 1s. 5-7|8d., October 1s. 5-29|32d. and November|January 1s. 5-15|16d.

The dollar-sterling quotation was lower during the week, opening at dol. 4·85-5|16 and closing at dol. 4·85 3|8 although in the middle of the week it fell to dol. 4·85-1|4. French francs appreciated slightly to 122·10, while the Belgian francs closed at 34·90. The Italian lira suffered a slight set-back, opening at 109 and closing at 112.

GOLD.

While the gold market continued listless during the week under review, prices declined slightly, the ready rate opening at Rs. 21-6-9 and closing at Rs. 21-7-0 after touching at Rs. 21-6-6 on Thursday. The estimated daily off-take and the stocks on hand remained unchanged at 12,000 to las and 3 lacs tolas respectively. The price of gold in London was quoted throughout the week at 84s. 11 1|2d. except on Tuesday when rate fell to 84s. 10 1|2d. Sovereigns improved during the week from Rs. 13-7 to Rs. 13-7-6, but closed at Rs. 13-7 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7 and Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7 and Rs. 21-6-9 for 18th January settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7 for 17th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £98,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 20,27,334 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SILVER.

Advices from China supported somewhat by bullish reports from London, influenced prices upward in the local market, where the rate opened at Rs. 56-10 for first settlement and climbed to Rs. 58-12 in sympathy with the improvement in rates in China. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London advanced from 2s-5-7|16d. to 2s-7-1|8d. The main reasons for this sudden change of attitude by Chinese operators were the nervousness with regard to the possible political and labour disturbances and the adverse rumours regarding the Indian currency bill. The local bull factions have recommenced their tactics of spreading rumours of this kind in foreign markets. There were no conditions in the local market to justify this sharp rise in price, especially in view of the fact that the daily average off-take had declined to about 210 bars. During the week China Banks operated both ways, but on the balance sold more than they bought. The market at the close is nervous and very sensitive to the influence of foreign advices, particularly from Shanghai. The stocks on hand are estimated at about 2,900 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 25 3|4d. and 24-15|16d. for ready and 25-9|16d. and 24-13|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-12 and Rs. 56-10 for ready, Rs. 58-12 and Rs. 56-8 for 24th January settlement and Rs. 58-11 and Rs. 56-6 for 21st February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring in £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £695,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 359 bars and Rs. 156,171 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £200,000.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The Yarn Market has been showing gradual signs of improvement since our report on account of firm cotton position and higher prices quoted by the Local Mills for Indian Yarns as well as by Import Houses for English as well as Japanese Yarns. It is however to be wondered that although the dealers are now getting convinced that the present level of prices is a safe one and that there is no immediate chance for prices to decline materially they are unable to take more risks at present especially because the off-take does not show any distinct improvement inspite of all these favourable factors. This has therefore been causing anxiety to the dealers and it is quite natural that so long as large buying orders or inquiries have not been in evidence from the up-country Districts even at the low rates dealers hesitate to buy freely and for this reason the bulk of business during the week under review has not been as large as expected.

English Yarn:—Reports from Manchester have been reading better and it is stated that the volume of business has been considerably larger than for the past several weeks although the prices realised have not been much better. The latest quotations from Manchester have been showing a rise of about 1d. per lb. alround and the cable offers at lower rates have been refused. Business for this market is in small lots only and in well-known tickets as our dealers are not prepared to pay much higher prices demanded by Manchester.

Japanese Yarns:—There are very heavy fluctuations in the market almost daily and although reports from Japan go to prove that the prices have now advanced further to the extent of Rs. 15/0/0 per package the local market does not show corresponding improvement in prices on account of slack demand although the undertone seems to be very steady and full of confidence the turnover is not yet very satisfactory and this has been preventing the dealers from making free purchases. The bulk of forward business during the week has therefore been very small on account of higher prices quoted by the Import houses. Sampin have advanced further but Exchange has remained unchanged.

Indian Yarns:—Mills have been quoting higher rates in some cases to the extent of about ½|½ an anna per lb., higher than their quotations in the last few weeks and this does not appear to be much chance for any substantial decline in their prices on account of curtailment in production and firm cotton position. The buyers however have not yet been showing willingness to buy at these high rates especially because the demand continues yet unsatisfactory and the bulk of inquiries and orders from up-country are yet discouraging. The undertone however, is firm and some of the dealers have been thinking of taking up some lots at favourable rates but they are unable to do so in as much as the Mills have been adopting a firm attitude. Business therefore during the week is not large and the off-take has not been showing much improvement. Reports from Rangoon, Calcutta and Southern India Markets have been showing signs of improvement but it is yet very slow.

The general outlook however, seems to be somewhat hopeful than for the past several weeks and if cotton does not show any material decline in the next few weeks prices will show a gradual improvement and demand will naturally be created for all kinds of yarns before long.

PIECE GOODS.

During the week, the piecegoods market, has been quiet but prices have been fairly maintained. There is evidence of a retail demand for some lines of Greys and Fancies and a slight improvement in offtake is reported but it has made little difference in the large stocks that have accumulated. The purchases of the Ahmedabad merchants syndicate have resulted in other purchases and as much as 10000 bales are reported to have been sold as a result of the syndicate's purchase of 3000 bales. The following sales of Bombay Mills are reported: 8000 bales Bombay Dyeing Mills, Greys at 13 annas per pound; 100 bales Century Mills Greys at 12¼ annas per pound; 3500 bales Petit Group of Mills Greys at 12-1/2 annas per pound; 8000 bales E. D. Sassoon Mills Greys 12-1/2 annas per pound; 200 bales Western India Mills Calendered Shirtings at 12-1/2 annas per pound; 200 bales Crown Mills Longcloths, signal brand at 13-1/2 annas per pound. Though these sales aggregate 26000 bales they are not large in comparison with accumulated stocks with the mills. Further sales at these prices are anticipated. If the cotton prices remain firm or if the market improves, there is fair possibility of meeting free demand as the moussil consumers would be convinced of the steady tendency of the market.

In English goods an improvement in Bleached qualities is reported but wholesales demand is not yet in evidence. There has been hardly any change in Greys; prices of 45", 48" and 51" Gold end shirtings have declined 8 annas per piece. Drills and Jaconets have kept steady. An advance of 3 annas per piece for Bleached mulls is reported. Nainsooks remain unchanged, and although supplies of 54" x 39 yds. Nainsooks are ample, buyers are scarce. There is a fairly satisfactory offtake of Fancies and Prints but keen competition among dealers has lowered prices. Manchester quotations are irregular, showing reductions in some lines and increases in others. Liverpool cotton reports are firm and there is no possibility of further drop in quotations, still few orders have been booked in miscellaneous lines. Dealers are interested chiefly in ready or near future deliveries.

The tone of the market for Japanese styles is easy and prices for standard lines have depreciated. No orders were booked for near or distant shipments as Japan quotations are stiff.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS.			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	12 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „		
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	9	8 0
„ No. 2800	37× „	9	8 0
„ No. 4545	38×38..	7	8 0
„ No. 15000	44×38	9	6 0
„ No. 16000..		10	0 0
„ No. 17000..		10	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39	8	12 0
„ No. 2750	..45		
Dewhursts B.B.B.	..38×38 1/2..	15	10 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13	10 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38		
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38..	13	0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	..14	12 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	.. 15	4 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5	2 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4	6 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4	4 0
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4	13 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17	12 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	..22	6 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..5	14 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..5	8 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7	12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8	10 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	
„ No. 166	..39×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..5	12 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..3	12 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12	14 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5	8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2	8 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..2	12 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3	3 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..3	10 0
„ 1K-4K38"	,43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5	9 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..4	9 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..5	2 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..4	12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..4	4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..5	0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..4	8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5	10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3	3 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	.. 3	0 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..2	10 0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..2	12 0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..2	14 0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..3	0 0
„ No. 39620	T.B. 38×22	..4	4 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3	8 0
„ No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18 ..		
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4	6 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4	10 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4	14 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	..3	0 0
Greaves' No. 8000	T.B. 38×22	..4	8 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..2	14 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820 "Motor Car" ..	..	..2	12 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS.

No. 666 Shirtings	383×8	Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12	6 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	.. 9	12 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „ „	.. 9	0 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „	.. 9	0 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „	.. 9	2 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	.. 13	14 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „	.. 12	8 0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „	.. 10	7 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „	.. 13	0 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „	..8	14 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „	..13	0 0
„ 7777 „	36×40 „	..13	8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „	..11	12 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „	..14	12 0
„ „ 6000	„	.. 14	12 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond 7	8 0
9" Dragons	..30+36	Ex. Bond 7	8 0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40 „	..12	8 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..10	4 0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report to-day:—

During the week under review the home markets have shown considerable strength and in fact no set-back has been experienced in New York where there has been a steady and progressive advance.

Telegrams received have emphasised the fact that a better feeling in Manchester has contributed to the advance in prices, a remarkable circumstance when the Political position in China is taken into consideration.

Hedge selling has certainly been less prominent which would seem to indicate that the pressure is off the market for the time being.

While we hold a favourable opinion of the market, in the long run, we hesitate to follow the advance further at present, seeing that every point that the market advances now brings the cost of the commodity nearer to the cost of production and thereby weakens the arguments of those whose are working to secure a reduction of acreage next year.

Doubtless also any further material advance will bring out belated Hedge selling.

On the other hand buying by the Trade and for investment continues so that any decline is likely to be only of a temporary nature and accordingly we advise purchases on all good breaks.

The local market has reflected the steadiness in America, January Oomras and Bengals, in particular, having shown notable firmness, the former owing to the manipulation of a prominent Japanese exporter and the latter to the commitments for shipment being in excess of the amount of cotton that has been allowed to come into the market.

There is a very definite holding movement among the cotton growers in the north of Indian which is likely to continue until the world's price of cotton moves onto a higher level.

In the Berars and Khandesh the movement of cotton has been very free with the result that tenders under the Oomra D/January contract have amounted to 36,500 bales, practically all of which have been weighed over by the above mentioned exporter.

The only demand that has been in evidence has been from the Far East, the existing unfavourable parity having continued to be prohibitive to trade with Europe.

As soon as the January Oomra contract is closed we expect this market gradually to move towards parity with Liverpool when some of the leeway in exports to Europe may be recovered.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Jan. 14.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co. Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

Since the opening of the market, after X'mas holidays, the Railway shares have changed hands in large numbers. A big block of Larkanas was placed at Rs. 82/- per share, and more have been wanting. The Sind Lights have also fetched better prices, while the Upper Sinds have been neglected.

The Karachi Electrics continue to be the favourite scrip of the day with keen buyers at Rs. 95/- per share, while in Hyderabad Electrics not much business has been reported.

Name of the Company.	Paid up Value.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	100/0/0	150/0/0
Sind Lighterage	150/0/0	130/0/0
Larkana Jacobabad	100/0/0	81/0/0
Upper Sinds	100/0/0	76/0/0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100/0/0	95/0/0
Hyderabad Electrics	100/0/0	97/0/0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust	100/0/0	112/8/0
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80/0/0	115/0/0
India Flour Mills	60/0/0	110/0/0
Century Flour Mills	100/0/0	100/0/0

READY WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Bold Brown, Ready Delivery Terms	10	5	0
Linseed Small Brown Delivery Terms	9	15	9
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerath Delivery Terms			
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Delivery Terms.			
Rapeseed Yellow Brown Cawnpore Delivery Terms.			
Castorseed Bold Delivery Terms	9	14	0
Castorseed Small Delivery Terms	11	0	0
Groundnutseeds Bold Delivery Terms	12	0	0
Groundnutseeds Madras Khandesh Delivery Terms	12	0	0
Gingellyseed Bold 85/15 Delivery Terms	15	4	0
Gingellyseed Small Delivery Terms	14	4	0
Cottonseeds Delivery Terms Pissi	4	1	6
Wheat Delhi Cawnpore 70/30 Delivery Terms	7	11	0
Wheat Karachi Bungla Delivery Terms	7	11	0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30 Delivery Terms	7	10	0

GENTS' OXFORD WELTED SHOES:—

	Rs. as.
BROWN WILLOW HIDE Crepe Sole	11–15
BROWN WILLOW HIDE Leather Sole	9–15
BROWN WILLOW CALF Leather Sole	11–15
BLACK BOX CALF Leather Sole	10–15
WHITE CANVAS Leather Sole, Rubber Heel	4– 8

Available from Bata Stockists:—

BOMBAY	257, Hornby Rd. Carnac Road & Lohar Street.	AJMER	Madar Gate.
BANGALORE	154, Commercial St.	AHMEDABAD	Three Gates.
SURAT	Kanpith Bazar.	BELGAUM	High Street.
POONA	East Street.	MADRAS	Moor Market.
CALCUTTA	New Market & Lindsay Street.	SECUNDERABAD	Oxford Street.
KARACHI	Elphinstone St.	INDORE	Main Road.
DELHI	Chandni Chowk.	JUBBULPORE	East Street.
PESHAWAR	Arbad Road.	LAHORE	Anarkali & Mall Road.
MHOW	Simrol Road.	RAWALPINDI	Dalhousie Road.

Sole Agents:—DAWAR H. KAZI & Co., Post Box 106, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 14.

The principal feature of the local market during the week under review has been a continual drop throughout the week both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices, in sympathy with weaker advices from Foreign markets. Ready Prices registered a drop of about 8 Annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels, with scattered enquiries. There have been fresh arrivals of Beet sugar of about 40,000 bags which has subscribed to an easy tendency in prices. Java Old Crop has registered a heavy fall of about a Shilling and more, specially during the latter half of the week with prospects a further decline not unlikely. Java New Crop Prices and Continental Beet Sugar prices have dropped by about 4 to 8d. per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/12 and Rs. 18/4 for Java and B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar, sh. 20/7 and sh. 19/5 for Dec. sh. 21/1 and sh. 20/1 for Jan/Feb/March shipment, sh. 18/6 and sh. 18/. For July/Aug/Sept. and sh. 18/9 and sh. 18/4 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar, sh. 20/1 and sh. 19/3 for December, sh. 21/- and sh. 19/11 for Jan/Feb/March Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar, sh. 19/8 and sh. 19/- for Belgian Beet and sh 19/8 and sh. 19/- for German Crystal Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 80,000 bags of Java and 6000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling in the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 13/6 per cwt FBH.

Shipment December sh. 19/5 per cwt FBH.

Ship. Jan/Feb/March sh 20/1 per cwt FBH.

Ship. Octo/Nov/Dec sh 18/4 per cwt FBH.

Ship. July/Aug/Sept sh 18/- per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C. I. F. Ship. December sh 19/8 per cwt.
Ship. January sh 20/- per cwt.
Ship. Jan/Feb/March sh 20/3 per cwt.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment December sh 19/3 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Jan/Feb/March sh 19/11 per cwt FBH.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—Nov/Dec sh 19/- per cwt FBH.

German Crystal Sugar:—Nov/Dec sh 19/- per cwt FBH.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Since our last report, the demand from up-country was very slack and with continued lower advices from all supplying countries there was great pressure to sell by weak holders and speculators and prices have been reduced by over one shilling per cwt. all round. Importers are doing nothing.

Karachi and Calcutta also reported quiet markets with free sellers and no buyers. Japa reported a very quite market with Chinese free sellers and prices have been reduced by one and a half gilders, in Old crop sugars and one in New crop, there being very few buyers. London and America are also reported quiet with small fluctuations and small business doing. There was great pressure to sell by speculator and weak holders.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 18/0 eq. sh. 19/6 F B Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

T M O December sh. 19/6 F B Harbour.
T M O Jan/March sh. 19/9 F B Harbour.
T M O June sh. 18/6 F B Harbour.

T M O July/Sept sh. 17/9 F B Harbour.
B R B Rs. 18/0 eq. sh. 19/4 F B Harbour stocks 85000 bags.

B R B Jan/March sh. 19/6 F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Richenfels with 7933 bags German and Belgian sugars.

S.S. Rheinfels with 9230 bags German and Belgian sugars.

S S Pilsna with 21875 bags Czechoslovaklan sugars.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

PROFIT RUPEES TWENTY-THREE LAKHS.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, 1926, subject to audit, including a sum of Rs. 3,79,506-9-1 brought forward from the last year's account, amounts to Rs. 23,62,973-13-10 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
An Ad-Interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1926, on 6,72,528 shares of Rs. 25 each at Rs. 1-4 per share ..	8,40,000	0	0
Final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income-tax for the half year ended 31st December, 1926, on 6,72,528 shares of Rs. 25 each at Rs. 1,4 per share ..	8,40,660	0	0
Amount set aside for depreciation in Bank premises and land and buildings ..	1,00,000	0	0
come-tax and Super-tax	1,50,000	0	0
Amount carried forward to next year's account ..	4,31,653	13	10
	23,62,973	13	10

As a first step towards the establishment of a University at Baroda, a spacious building for the University Library will be built near the Baroda College. The architectural work has been entrusted to Mr. Talvalkar and the foundation stone of this building will be laid by Earl Winterton, if all arrangements are complete by the end of this month.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Reception meeting in honour of Shapurji Saklatvala, C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Labour meeting at Parel, Mr. Saklatvala to speak, 9 p.m.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Opening ceremony of the Maharastra High School. School Premises opposite Union Mills. De Lisle Road. 5-45 p.m. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad to preside.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

South Indians in Bombay present welcome address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. Programme commences at 4 p.m. Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

Informal discussion between Mr. Saklatvala and T. U. Congress Committee members, 9 a.m. (2) meeting of Indian Seaman's Union, Carnac Bunder, 4 p.m. (3) Public meeting at Congress House, Mr. S.S. Iyengar to preside.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Saklatwala's address at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Singaravelu to is raised to 6 per cent.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

38 candidates have passed the 1st Aid Examination held at Dadar by Dr. S. N. Nayalkar.

RANADE ANNIVERSARY.

This year's Ranade Anniversary address will be delivered by Prof. V. G. Kale, of the Ferguson College, on Sunday, (the 16th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. at the Sabha Rooms.

PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB WIRELESS CONCERT.

A musical programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign:—2 F. V. Wave Length:—387 meters.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT TO GHATLOPAR.

H. E. the Governor will pay a visit to the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata on Tuesday (the 18th instant) at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.).

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

Mr. Mahomedali, M.A., (Cantab.) will lecture on the Study of Koran on Sunday (the 16th Inst.) at 9-15 a.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on Sunday (the 16th Inst.) at 5-30 p.m.

ZOO OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

An Australian Laughing Thrush (People giganteo) has been presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens, by Mrs. S. E. Rumphreys through the Bombay Natural History Society.

HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF CAMP.

Mr. Shankar Sayenna Persha, on behalf of his father-in-law Mr. Rajanna Sayenna Penta, gave a sumptuous feast to the Beggars in the Camp at Rowli Hill, Matunga, on the 1st instant. The Committee is thankful to him for the feast.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Under the auspices of the A. E. S. Old Boys' Union a benefit performance of the play "Satteche Gulam" will be held on Wednesday, the 9th prox. at the Bombay Theatre by the Lalitakaladarsha Natak Mandali. The proceeds of the performnce will be subscribed to the A. E. Society's School Building Fund as the Old Boys' Quota.

CITY'S HEALTH.

Following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack 1 death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the Still-born) 71.

Total mortality this day last year was 80.

ASSAGAO UNION.

The third Annual Social Gathering of Assagorouses under the auspices of the Assagao Union will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road on Sunday (the 16th instant) at 5-30 p.m. In connection with the gathering a fancy Dress Carnival for Children will be held at which two handsome prizes ill be given.

OLYMPIC WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

An Olympic Wrestling Tournament will be held in the King Carnival Boxing Stadium from 8-30 p.m. on February 17, 18 and 19 for Heavy, Middle, Wolter, Light, Feather, Bantam, and Fly Weights, and is open to all amateur wrestlers of the Presidency. Details could be had from the Hon. Secretary, 12 Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Rajula" which left London on the 1st instant arrived Port Said on the morning of the 13th instant and left there the same afternoon.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

ALL-INDIA SPORTS.

The All-India Sports and the Presidency Olympic Sports will be held on 21st and 22nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. each day. "Putting the Shot" will be included if 8 entries are received. The school boys' race is open to boys who are not over 16 years on 22nd inst. The last date for entries is 17th inst.

Tickets can be had at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

Coaching of competitors will take place daily (except Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Enquiries can be made at the Y. M. C. A.

AT HOME TO PRINCIPAL SUBBA RAO.

The Mysore Association, Bombay will be 'at home' to Principal N. S. Subba Rao, M. A. (Cantab), Member of the Tariff Board, now in Bombay, on Sunday (the 16th instant) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of "Vanita Visram", Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

MUSIC AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Sir Phiroze Shah M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, on Sunday (the 16th inst.) commencing at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.) by Mr. K. D. Jaokar.

OPENING CEREMONY OF MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The formal inauguration ceremony of the Maharashtra High School will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. in the School Premises (opposite Union Mills, Delisle Road, near Lower Parel and Curry Road Stations, Bombay. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad, will preside on the occasion.

CHITRAPUR SWAMI IN BOMBAY.

His Holiness Shreemat Anadashram Swamiji of Shree Chitrapur Math will arrive in Bombay at Victoria Terminus Station on Sunday (the 16th instant) at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) and will be taken in procession from Sir Goculdas Parekh's house, New Queen's Road at 7-30 a.m. ot the Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi. An address of welcome will be presented to His Holiness at 4 p.m. the same day.

P. P. INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The exhibitors are requested to take back their exhibits from the Amraoli House on Sunday (the 16th instant) between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. and on Monday the 17th inst. between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, will perform two functions, in connection with the Bombay Municipal Boy Scouts Association, viz., (1) Opening a Camp at the Horse Shoe Valley, at Agra Road, Chatkopar, on the 18th inst. at 5-30 p.m. and (2) Planting trees at Worli on the 25th Inst.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX".

2 P.M.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

OPINION	1
ZARIEF	2
APPLES	3

2-30 P.M.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

COMPANY	1
MANECK PASHA	2
AUHNI	3

3 P.M.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

FAIRDOSS	1
MANECK BEG	2
WOOD APPLE	3

3-30 P.M.

THE SION PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

MUTASHAR	1
ARAB PRINCE	2
AMOOD	3

4 P.M.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

PROSE AND VERSE	1
TRUE GRACE	2
SPECIAL SPROUT	3

4-30 P.M.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

ROSEWATER	1
DARK BLUE	2
BRASIDAS	3

5 P.M.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

DOMESTIC BOND	1
STARBOARD	2
THE MONK	3

5.30 P. M.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

FOOTPEDAL	1
PROUD CHIEFTAIN	2
LEINSTER WONDER	3

6 P. M.

THE SION PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

NOOR-UL-MULK	1
AMARA	2
WELDON	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.

DOMESTIC BOND.
FOOTPEDAL.

RECEPTION TO SJT S. IYENGAR

PROCESSION AT PAREL.

The following in the programme for reception of Mr. S. Iyengar:—

(1) 6-45 a.m. (S. T.) Members of the Reception Committee and others will meet Sjt. Iyengar at Victoria Terminus on arrival of the Madras Mail. (2) 4-30 p.m. Procession from Krishna Building, Parel, to the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. (3) 5-15 p.m. Presentation of Address at Damodar Thackersey Hall, (4) 6 p.m. A scene from Tagore's Chitra (5) 6-30 p.m. Music; (6) 7 p.m. Conclusion.

BACK BAY REPORT.

TO BE ISSUED TO PRESS TODAY.

The Report of the Committee presided over by Sir Grimwood Mears to enquire into Lloyd's "Folly" will, it is expected, be issued to the Press to-day.

FIGHTING AT NAGPADA

ASSAULTED PERSON DIES OF INJURIES.

Kakumia, the young Mahomedan who was seriously wounded as a consequence of a free fight, in which knives were used, between four Muslims at Nagpada on Wednesday, expired at the J. J. Hospital on Friday morning. The deceased, it is alleged was wounded in his stomach by Ismail one of the four who quarrelled. Babumia, the other man who was wounded is still lying in the hospital under treatment.

Ismail is arrested and is is in custody.

GARDEN PARTY TO SIR MANUBHAI.

MAHARAJA SAHEB TO PRESIDE.

A Garden Party will be given to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. on the grounds of Nazarbag Palace Baroda, in honour of H. E. the Dewan Saheb Sir Manubhai N. Mehta on the eve of his retirement. An address also be presented to him. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb will preside.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

NAIDU'S BRILLIANT HITS.

Friday's match in the Madras Presidency Cricket opened well for the Indian Team when they resumed their overnight innings against the Europeans. Sivasankaran, the home wicket-keeper broke the record set up by Ward for the European side by contributing 174 runs to his side. Naidu, of course, was the centre of attraction and he justified the expectation formed of him by feasting the spectators with six 5 sixes in the 91 runs he scored, when he was caught by Wilmott. The home team's score stood at 456 for the fall of 8 wkts, when Stumps were drawn.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES RULE FIRM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

In the share market jutes with Bombay buying order and good support from professional operators ruled firm all day, prices up to the close being well maintained. In coals Burrakurs and Barra Dhemos are both marked up while the tone remains steady. Cottons were the turn easier. Teas were quiet. In industrials the chief feature was a rather sensational advance in Burn and Co.'s ord. scrip and sustained enquiry for rubber shares with some improvement in prices. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 77/8, 4 per cent new loan 1960/70 88/13, 5 per cent loan 1945/55 107/8, 5-1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 106/2, 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1548.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 73, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 98.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord. 22/8, Dunbar ord. 173.

Jutes:—Alliance 609, Auckland 296, Barnagore 222, Bally pref. 110, Budge Budge 543, Cheviot 325, Clive 40/2, Dalhousie 479, Empore 58/8, Fort William 392, Gouripore 775, Hooghly ord. 86/8, Howrah 16/15, Hukumchand ord. 14/2, to. pref 98/8, Kamarhatty 718, Kanknarrah 570, Lansdowne 317, Lothian 498, National 34/4, Naihati 514, Northbrook 59, Presidency 9/4, Reliance 79, Standard 491.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 5/6, Nedih 4/12.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur Lime 11/4, Bengal Chemical pref 11/6, Bengal Telephone ord. 10/12, do pref 11/6, Patna Electric 12/4, Burn and Co. ord 246/8, Indian Iron and Steel 9/14, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 28, Hooghly Flour 32, B. I. Corporation 4/12, Madan Theatres 6, British Burma Petroleum 6/12.—A.P.

V. J T INSTITUTE DAY

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was the scene of great stir and life on Friday when the students celebrated "The Institute Day" with great enthusiasm and eclate. The interesting function attracted a large gathering of students, staff and well-wishers including several ladies. The inter-departmental sports competition also reached the final round the same day. Looking to the different fixtures, "a real success" was the only expression that one could use.

Soon after justice was done to the dishes tables, the scene of activity changed to the hall which was crowded to suffocation, and the trophies of the sports at one end evoked the most enthusiastic shouts from the students.

Mr. Mehta on behalf of the Students welcomed those present and the Sports Secretary read the report detailing the various competitions in which the Insvitute took part. Mrs. Bell then distributed the prizes to the winners in the inter-departmental sports amidst wild scenes and loud applause.

Special mention might be made of Trinidad who won the Championship Cup beating Nambiar, the previous year's champion, by 16 to 11 points. Great credit is also due to the artist who wove the bust of Mr. Bell, Chairman of the Board, on a piece of Carpet, which was matched only by the perfect likeness of the figure to the person.

The audience were then treated to a programme of music and scenes from Shakespear's Richard II and Coriolanus, after which the pleasant entertainment was brought to a successful close.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SHARE BROKER.

CHARGES OF CHEATING AND FORGERY

Mr. R. F. Mulla, a partner of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, appeared as a complainant in three cases of criminal breach of trust in respect of Port Trust Bonds valued at Rs. 24,000 forgery using as genuine forged documents and cheating preferred against Framroze P. Commissariat, a Parsi share broker who is at large. Mr. H. B. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor who with the C.I.D. Inspector Acharekar appeared for the prosecution requested Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate before whom the case came up for hearing on Friday morning, that evidence be recorded in the accused's absence under Section 512 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Acharekar said that the accused was not traced in spite of the vigorous efforts of the C.I.D.

On the Magistrate's agreeing to record evidence, Mr. Mulla, the complainant said that his firm was engaged by the executors of the will of the late Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhai Dubash as their attorneys to apply for probate of the will. Several Port Trust Bonds and Government Loans were given to the witness for distribution to the beneficiaries. He was asked to engage the accused as a broker to get the loans and bonds renewed and to collect interests, as he (accused) was a near relative of one of the executors. He was therefore given some bonds. Some of which were returned to the firm while tlhe others of the value of Rs. 24,500 were misappropriated by the accused who had absconded soon after that. On the bonds thus misappropriated the endorsements of the executors were forged and they were sent by the accused to the P. and O. Banking Corporation and the Union Bank of India towards his overdrafts with them. He had authorized the Banks to sell those bonds and to credit the proceedings towards his overdraft accounts. Those bonds were traced, some to the Imperial Bank of India and some to the Bank of India.

Mr. Cowasji D. Panday, Bai Dhanbhai S. Dubash, Mr. H. S. Dubash and Bai Dhanbai D. Sethna, the executors in their affidavits filed before the Magistrate said that the endorsements on the bonds were not theirs.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case till the arrest of the accused.

KILLED BY MOTOR LORRY.

Kanji Jessa, an old man aged 50 residing at Ripon Road was going to his doctor for medicine as he was suffering from fever. While he was going along Morland Road, he tried to get down the foot-path and walk on the road when he was knocked down by a motor lorry coming from behind. It is reported that the lorry was on the proper side and that the driver was not to be baamed for the accident.

Kanji who was seriously injured was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Friday morning.

At an inquest held on Friday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALLS FROM BALCONY.

While trying to throw out dust from the balcony on the fourth floor of a house at Sheikh Memon Street, Aishabai a cook in the employ of Abdul Razak Bin Mahomed, a pearl merchant, lost her balance and fell down dead. Her body was removed to the morgue where an inquest would be held by the City Coroner.

TRAGEDY AT POIBAVDI.

Another fatal fall from the balcony of a house was reported on Thursday night when Dina Moses a 17-year old Christian girl residing at Poibavadi, Parel, lost her balance while she was sitting in the balcony of her house, and fell down. She was removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital where she died of her injuries.

An inquest touching her death was held on Friday morning when the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

A BIG HAUL OF CHARAS.

Habibsha Abdullasha, an old up-country Mahomedan was arrested by the Excise Department on Thursday morning for being in possession of charas without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Dadar Station (G.I.P. Rly.) and on searching his person was found to possess 10 lbs. of charas valued at Rs. 800. He possessed a ticket from Gujrat (Punjab) to Victoria Terminus.

Habibsha was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning by Inspector Hudson and was remanded to police custody for a week as inquiries in the matter were incomplete.

ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL

The P. & O. mail steamer "Razmak", carrying the English mails of December 30, arrived in Bombay a little after noon on Friday. Among the arrivals were the Rt. Hon. Viscount Elveden and Viscountess Elveden, the Rt. Hon. Count of Sefton and Countess of Sefton, Sir Herbert Baker, the Hon. Eileen Bery, the Hon. Honor Gwinnes, the Hon. Arthur Gwinnes, Col. H. St. G. Scott, Mrs. P. Sinha and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

H. R. H. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. Rudebeck, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Boberg, Captain K. G. Asbrink, Aide-de-Camp and Captain F. S. Poynder Military Secretary arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

A SWEEPER ON THE BURST

TRIED BY HIS OWN CHAIRMAN.

A Municipal sweeper, Megha Dosa, found himself in the unenviable position of being tried by a Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Pai, who is also the Chairman of the Corporation Standing Committee, with results decidedly unpleasant to himself. The accused was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a gharrywallah after going "on the burst" for the best part of a night. With four friends, he engaged a victoria and after drinking not too wisely but too well at various shops "en route" was driven to Chowpatty. Determined to make a night of it, the accused and his friends asked to be driven to Kamatipura, where they met four other friends who had, like themselves drunk deep of the vintages of Bacchus. The eight boon-companions then jumped into the gharry and asked to be taken round the world. The gharrywallah declined to drive these modern Jules Vernes any further when the accused assaulted the driver with fists and kicks and was arrested by the police.

The Magistrate inquired of the accused how he could afford to play the lord on his salary but the accused boasted that he was getting Rs. 23 a month and could afford to get drunk. Rao Bahadur Pai stated that he, as Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, had received a petition from the Municipal sweepers claiming increase of pay, but it was evident that they were being well paid as the conduct of these eight sweepers led him to believe. His Worship, therefore, imposed an exemplary fine of Rs. 25.

NOT PROSECUTION BUT PERSECUTION.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, an interesting case was disposed of which called for the severe comments on the conduct of a police constable who, in the Court's view, was out to harass a number of hawkers in the Masjid Bandar area. Barma Budhu, a hawker and four other hawkers were charged by a police consable with causing obstruction on the public road. The accused explained to the Court that they had licenses from the Municipality and were empowered to hawk about with their hand carts. On the 13th instant the police constable came up to them and marched them to the police station where they were charged, although they produced their licenses and requested to be permitted to hawk about. Asked by the Court why he had taken up such a high-handed attitude, the police constable argued that it was part of the duty of the accused to produce their licenses and denied that they had done so. His Worship disbelieved the police constable and characterised the action of the constable as a persecution and not a prosecution. The accused were acquitted.

EXCISE PEONS CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

An important case in which two sepoys of the excise department, Shaik Abdul Shaik Adam, a naik, and Chandar Aga Mansur Aga are being charged by the Inspector of Police of the Nagpada Police Station for robbery and abetment, came before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate. It transpires that these two constables were placed on patrol duty in plain clothes by their exice inspector, near the Grant Road area at about 9 p.m. of the 10th instant. Two men, Jummakhan and another who are in the service of the A.B.C. Motor Equipment Company, were on duty at the patrol pump and seated on a cot beside it. The two peons came and inquired the time. They then proceeded to seize these two men on pretence of searching them, held them by the waist and abstracted a purse from the person of one of them, containing Rs. 32 in cash. One of the peons departed but the two men raised an alarm which attracted some passers by. Finding that they were now brought under observation, the peon who had departed returned and explained they were excise-men. The complainants informed the excise inspector who, it is alleged, took no notice of their complaint. The matter was reported to the police by the complainants, and the accused were placed under arrest and bailed out. The case is proceeding.

FACE TO FACE WITH BURGLAR.

Miss Meyer, a lady residing at Souter Street, Byculla, had an amazing experience with a daring burglar. On Thursday night at 11 p.m. she retired to rest, but was roused by a persistent noise near her room. Thinking her mind was playing her a trick, she went to bed again. After some time she woke up again, finding the next room flooded with light she went there and found herself face to face with a burglar who flashed upon her with a drawn knife. The lady fainting with fright, fell between the wall and the cot and the burglar made good his escape. She raised an alarm and neighbours forced the room open. It was discovered that the burglar had drilled his way into the room and having got entrance, closed the door, switched on the light and started ransacking the room when he was interrupted by the lady. The burglar left the drill behind. The police arrived on the scene and took charge of the drills. Inquiries are proceeding.

AN UNINVITED GUEST

On coming home from work to her room on the ground floor of a house at Mathapacady, a woman Devibai found the room locked from inside. Peeping from the window at the back, she found a Mahomedan in the room ransacking her articles. She raised an alarm and people rushing in, surrounded the house. On the police arriving, the door was forced open and the Mahomedan, one Mahomed Jaffer, was arrested. A big clasp-knife was found on his person.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 14.

Previous Closing Rrate	13.40
To-day's Opening Rate	13.47
Difference	+.07
To-d-ay's Closing Rate	13.50
Difference	+10.

LIVERPOOL.

London, Jan. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	7.20
To-day's Opening Rate	7.11
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	7.16
Difference	—.04

Kandy 258-8-0

Sewri market closed to-day.

HIGH COURT.

MANDAMUS REFUSED.

Rudrapatna Venkatram
V.
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and Anr.

A petition arising out of the Bombay Municipal Elections of 1926, from R. Venkatram one of the unsuccessful candidates was presented to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for declaring the said elections void on the ground inter alia that the electoral roll included names of certain individuals who were not entitled to have their names there. The matter was proceeded with before the Chief Judge on different occasions; but before he delivered his judgment, the petitioner came to the High Court and asked inter alia that the Chief Judge be restrained from delivering judgment. On the 29th of March, 1926 the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza granted a temporary injunction so restraining the Chief Judge, but His Lordship subsequently dissolved it on his own motion. On the 7th of April 1926, the petitioner applied for restoration of the said injunction; but the application was refused. The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court then delivered his judgment on the 15th of April 1926 dismissing the petition before him with costs.

The petitioner now sought two reliefs from the High Court. In the first instance, he prayed for mandamus directing the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to review his decision; and he also prayed for a mandamus directing the Municipal Commissioner to remove from the electoral roll of 1926 the names of a very large number of individuals, which according to the petitioner were illegally inserted in the roll. As regards the former His Lordship held that if this prayer was allowed it would amount to His Lordship sitting in appeal over the decision of the Chief Judge, which under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act was final. His Lordship therefore held that the Court had no jurisdiction to issue such a mandamus. As regards the mandamus against the Municipal Commissioner, His Lordship held that as the petitioner was being heard in the year 1927 when a new roll had already come into force, the correctness or otherwise of the roll of 1926 was for all practical purposes a dead issue and His Lordship was not disposed to go into it.

The petition was therefore dismissed with costs.

The petitioner appeared in person, while the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Bailey and Co., and the Government Solicitor appeared for the respondent.

MANDVI DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

The first gang of dacoits who were arrested by the Bombay Police in August last, have been committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. S. R. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate. It will be recollected that on a night in the month of July last, a Bania, Premji, and his Mehta were proceeding homewards after closing their shop when a motor car containing about 8 persons rolled up and the two Banias were compelled to hand over their cash-boxes containing 11,000 Rupees at the point of the revolver. The assailants decamped after laying out the Banias with blows from a stick. After the lapse of some days, Inspector Power who was deputed to make inquiries, arrested an Anglo-Indian one, Bertie Goutier on suspicion and in consequence of statements made by him, Imamdin and two others who were concerned in the dacoity on the night in question, were laid by the heels. Goutier received a King's pardon and on further statements made by him, the whole gang of eight persons was eventually rounded up. A great deal of the property and cash has not been traced except the sum of Rs. 400 which was recovered from Goutier and Rs. 800 from another accused.

Imamdin and seven other accused were placed before Mr. Khairaz the 2nd Presidency Magistrate who after many hearings committed the accused to the sessions on Thursday evening.

The case was conducted my Mr. Bardin police prosecutor and the investigations were made by Inspectors Power and Dyer.

Mr. M. Ratnaswami who has been nominated a non-official member of the Assembly left Madras for Delhi on Friday.

The Rapa of Panagal left Madras Thursday night for Delhi via Calcutta.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927.

PROTECTION OR PREFERENCE?

Ever since it was found that duties on steel brought in a handsome revenue, it was a foregone conclusion that such duties would be continued, but it is clear that, while realising full benefits for the finances of the country from steel duties their protective effect is going to be very much reduced by the revised scale recommended by the Tariff Board. The fact that the duties recommended are on a much smaller scale than those that were asked for by the Steel Company gives ground for the belief that the protection will not be adequate. If that is so, all the picturesque expectations made by the Tariff Board with regard to new and up-to-date plants being installed in the Tata Steel Works and new capital being found for new concerns, would be chimerical. The fact that the Government have accepted the Tariff Report practically as soon as it has seen the light of the day confirms the suspicion that the proposals made by the Tariff Board are in keeping with dominant views in Delhi, which, it is well known, are anti-protection. If this is so, the public will have to thank the Government for this backdoor method of introducing the scheme of Imperial Preference, which has been rejected by Indian public opinion over and over again, ever since it was mooted by Chamberlain. To tell the legislature that they will either have to accept this scheme or deny protection to an important national industry, is to hold them at an unfair political advantage. We venture to think that no Indian could in the present position of Indians in the Empire as well as in their own country, regard it as a matter of anything but humiliation to accept Imperial Preference on any ground. Indians have been treated as helots in the Empire and we would regard any Indian, who advocates Imperial Preference, as an enemy of the nation. While disclaiming political considerations, the Tariff Board have, unfortunately, put their foot right into them, and it is to be regretted that a purely domestic problem involving the safeguarding of vast investments of Indian money in a key industry in the country should be dragged into a complicated discussion of the status of Indians in the Empire. We have not been at all convinced of the soundness of the scheme of duties framed by the Tariff Board even on economic grounds. India is as far off as she could possibly be from a system of scientific tariffs in which the raw material is allowed to come in at a lower rate and the finished product is charged at a heavier rate in order to increase the industrial employment of the people in the country. A differential tariff on this basis is not only well known, but is the proper thing to secure. Instead of this when the difference comes to be made on the ground of British and non-British steel, the proposal stands definitely condemned out of the mouth of those who have themselves put it forward. We are told that standard steel is produced in the United Kingdom as if every factory in the United Kingdom produces nothing else and there are no rejections. The art of making steel has not advanced to a stage where absolute perfection could be secured and the claim for British steel seems to us, therefore, considerably overdrawn. On the other hand, the danger of admitting continental steel in India has been grossly exaggerated. It is said that the use of continental steel would involve danger to the safety of the public. If that is so, we would like to ask how large public works on the continent, which is not one country, but many, are carried out and whether they all requisition steel for railways, water works, bridges and other public utilities, from the British Isles. Apart from this distinction, which is arbitrary and which the Tariff Board have been jockeyed into making, we would point out the danger of a combination between steel cartels from the continent and some English manufacturers. In England the entry of continental steel is not penalised and a mere replacement with England using continental steel and lending down British steel to India in order to pay the smaller scale of duties may be feared. In this way not only would public revenues be defrauded, but the protection, which it is claimed would be secured by the Indian steel industry, would be considerably whittled down.

We must warn the Indian Legislature that the economic end, namely, the position of a healthy steel industry in India, would be thus sacrificed at the altar of a political sentiment for the Empire which Indians as a class do not share. It seems to us that the British Cabinet, headed by a Prime Minister, who could not be altogether free from sharing the anxiety of British steel manufacturers, must have insisted upon a considerable reduction of duties for British steel entering India. From the point of view of the British steel manufacturer there is a considerable and heavy reduction of duties which will give an immediate impetus to exports to India. In fact, on British steel the duties fixed work out in some cases perilously near the general revenue duties of fifteen per cent. and, therefore, to call them protective would be an abuse of language. Except by the advantage of location and the favourable freight rates which still continue, we do not know whether the Steel Company will be able to compete in the large markets of India even if all the assumptions of the Tariff Board are correct, but we feel that they have taken very little account of the economic reactions arising out of these adjustments of tariff. Duties on British steel, that is those which are called basic duties by the Board, are going to be fixed for the next seven years by law and presumably there is going to be no alteration in them. The Tariff Board have themselves recognised that there is such a thing as export prices lower than prices for sale at home and this well-known device, which is the twin-sister of dumping, may at any time place the Indian steel industry in a position of serious danger. Against this serious danger the Tariff Board have made no provision. On the contrary, they have dogmatised that anti-dumping duties are impracticable. They have not been found impracticable in other parts of the world where the Governments are national and are genuinely anxious to safeguard the investments of their own people as well as to secure them continuous and larger employment.

The most striking feature of the Tariff Report appears to us to be the omission of the bounty on the production of rails. One of the largest items of production at Jamshedpur. Not only have they omitted the bounties, but they have also laid down pontifically that bounties ought not to form part of the system of protection in India. They have removed the bounties while reducing the duties on rails at the same time, and it is cold consolation, to say that railways must be made to purchase the rails, which they require, in this country. If there is any department of Government, which is slippery and which is less pervious to Indian sentiment for local purchase and the encouragement of local industries, it is the Railway Board, and we shall await with interest the promise, which the Tariff Board say they should make for all purchases of rails to be made in India from Indian production. Until the organisation of the Railway Board is revolutionised and a few Indians sit there armed with equal authority with those who are at present defying Indian sentiment in more directions than one, we do not think that this result can be secured. The Tariff Board certainly have taken too great a responsibility upon themselves, having failed to learn from past experience that Government accept out of such reports what suits them most and reject unceremoniously what they do not like. Have the Board forgotten the treatment, that was given to their Report for supplementary protection? We fear that the very large and far-reaching issues, which are involved in the Tariff Baord's Report, will not get the adequate attention which they deserve if the Government formulate their Bill straightway. We think the responsibility on members of the Legislature is greater this time than it ever was before, because it is not the beginning of protection. The country has already paid the price for avoiding a disaster and the industry, which has survived as a result of this fostering care, ought to be brought to a condition where it can stand on its own without any protection as soon as possible. The shifting of that date from three to seven years may appear at first sight an advantage, but it seems to us to be merely a device for cutting down the assistance which would have otherwise been given to the Steel Company. We agree that it is necessary to increase the production of steel required by India in this country and to encourage other concerns to be started by more capital being drawn into the trade, but the method of drawing new capital in the trade is to secure for capital already invested safe and sure return. We doubt very much whether this purpose is secured by the proposals of the Tariff Board. If Government really mean that India should be, in the next few years, self-sufficient in the matter of steel, they should continue the bounty on the rails and should adopt the single scale of duty on the higher basis recommended by the Tariff Board. Failing this, we cannot help thinking that the shareholder, who has invested money in the steel industry, will be like the horse of the hackney carriage which is fed enough to keep him alive, but not enough to prosper.

The proposals of the Tariff Board with reference to fabricated steel merit a much larger condemnation. It is notorious that in spite of the protection of 22 per cent. duty, which was given in 1924, on Bombay side three or four engineering works have gone into liquidation and all of them have had to face very difficult times. The 25 per cent. duty on fabricated steel was not enough to check heavy imports in this line and in the interests of scientific tariff as well as in order to secure a healthy market for the raw products of the Indian steel industry, it is essential that the industry using steel should be maintained in a sound condition. It has not been proved that the protection so far granted to it has achieved this result and the reduction of the duty from 25 to 19 per cent. is, therefore, inexplicable, except on the supposition that the fiat has gone out from England to put down all talk of protection and generally to discourage manufacturing industry in the country. While disagreeing with the conclusions of the Tariff Board, we shall not withhold from Mr. Ginwalla, the Chairman of the Board, due praise for the ability with which the Report is drafted. But while commending the form, we cannot commend the substance. We see many merits in the analysis of the Company's position, but it would have been better if it had been stated that the Company has survived and, in the words of Mr. Peterson, is perfectly solvent to-day, not because of the protection that was given to it, but because its cost of production fell faster than the reduced prices of imported steel which it had to face. That the duties previously imposed failed to raise prices as anticipated, does not appear to have been sufficiently taken into account, and we do not think the same stroke of good fortune in heavy fall of production costs can be repeated in the next few years. A grave responsibility rests on the directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and it is up to them now to apprise the public, with courage, as to where they stand under the new proposals, instead of being frightened into submission to inadequate protection through a false fear of losing what is being offered to them.

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

The Government of the United States has disgraced itself in the eyes of the civilised world by supporting its oil barons in Mexico and by adopting a gunboat policy in Nicaragua. The North Americans seem to be bent upon having extra-territorial rights and concessions for their Nationals in these South American States and hence they are fighting by all unworthy means at their command, the democratic movements led by President Calles in Mexico and by Senor Sacasa in Nicaragua. And unworthy acts can only be defended by infamous lies. Hence the leaders of the Northern Republic are put to the necessity of resorting to mendacious propaganda for justifying their intervention in the Civil war which is raging between the mercenary forces of President Diaz and those of Liberal Leader, Sacasa. First, President Coolidge gave expression to the deep concern he felt "at any serious threat to the stability of constitutional Government in Nicaragua"—meaning, of course, that of President Diaz. But has not Senator Borah already told us from the steps of the White House at Washington that "if any body was constitutionally entitled to be President it was Senor Sacasa"—the arch-enemy of President Diaz—and that "President Coolidge had given no proof that American lives and property were so imperilled in Nicaragua as to even remotely jusjify American intervention?" One lie, having thus been exposed another was found ready at hand and the worthy President had no difficulty in stating that 'the United States have conclusive evidence that arms and munitions were shipped for the revolutionists of Nicaragua"—the followers of Senor Sacasa—"on boats fitted out in Mexican Ports with the full knowledge and, in some cases, with the encouragement of Mexican officers." This, indeed, looked something serious. But what shall we now think of these news after the Mexican Under-Secretary for War and the Mexican Ambassador at Washington have simultaneously denied the truth of these outrageous allegations?

But the U. S. Government has not yet confessed the bankruptcy of its imagination. And so Mr. Kellogg—who rendered himself notorious throughout the world by prohibiting the entry of the redoubtable Mr. Saklatwala into the U. S.—has now come out with a fresh canard, within two days of the President's message. And whom could it involve except the Communists who are said to be using Latin America and Mexico and even the Phillipines as their base for spreading their activities in the U. S.? And what better testimony can be had for this than the supposed admissions of great Bolshevik leaders like M. Chicherin himself? But surprising as it may appear, this last stunt has not deceived even the American Press itself. For, while the newspapers, according to Reuter, were not excited over the "Red" scare sought to be created by Mr. Kellogg, the "New York Times" roundly condemns it as "unworthy of American traditions' and enlarges on "the ignoble fear of Russian revolutionaries." But evidently matters will not be allowed to rest here, for this lying propaganda appears now on the eve of reacting on the U. S. Government itself. Now that it has begun to adopt the Powers' policy in China, it is not surprising that the Spanish-American Committee, in what looks very much like the Chinese fashion, "suggests the boycott of all United States products in Latin America." And organised Labour in Europe has also been so very much provoked by the wanton aggressions of the U. S. Government that "the International Federation of Trades Unions has passed a resolution sympathising with the Mexican people and the Government and assuring them of its support in their resistance to foreign aggression." This is, indeed, a sound condemnation of the unworthy tactics of White House,,, Will then the people of the U. S. now awake and under the leadership of men like Senator Borah fight for peace "as they cannot depend on the good intentions of the State Department?"

MR. SHAPURJI SAKLATWALA, M. P

WHY HE HAS COME TO INDIA.

(By a Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The only Indian in the Imperial Parliament, is also as a consequence the only Parsi therein, as he is also the only Communist Member of Parliament. Unquestionably too he is the only sincere pro-Oriental, defending the peoples of the Orient against the dissolving penetration of imperialism.

He gains a ready and quite attentive hearing from audiences all over the United Kingdom and even in the disunited Ireland. Not always are these audiences Labour gatherings; very seldom are they predominantly communist; and in some cases it may be said that they are composed of people who "hate his principles but delight in his oratory".

DESIRES TO RENEW CONTACT.

Suddenly he resolved on a visit to India, to review conditions and movements at first hand and remove one of the disingenuous criticisms levelled at his Indian advocacy,—that he "had not been in India for years." The Government did not refuse him his passport, but they delayed matters by consulting the Government of India. While all credit is due to the Government of India for offering no objection to his visiting his own country, it can be understood that it rendered impossible any prearrangement of meetings or conferences or any sort of programme. So Mr. Saklatwalla goes to India unheralded and without any suspicion of the advance agent or stage manager.

FRANK DESIRE TO INVESTIGATE AND CONFER.

He has a frank desire to meet leaders and organisers, to hear political and labour plans, programmes and records. He refused interviews to several journalists, on the ground that an interview often includes a stray expression that is pounced upon as a source of disunity and discord. For example he refuses to discuss Mr. Tom Shaw's statement to the mill-owners about "one-sided investigations." He says he wishes to avoid any remote possibility of giving anything but sincere praise to all British Labour men who to-day, after years of comparative neglect of the subject, are studying and investigating the question of Indian Labour and the Indian nation.

HOW SAKLATWALA CONQUERS ENMITY.

In Parliament Saklatwalla is undoubtedly a power for Labour quite disproportionate to his numerical isolation. In the country he has a great and growing following. Yet it is a sad and a humiliating fact to all the pioneers of Labour victories, that our "influential Labour politicians" refuse to be friendly, the "men who have risen to authority" are afraid of being contaminated or compromised by an outspoken anti-Imperialist. The reason of the semi-boycott which has been set up against Saklatwalla in the select circles of those beggars on horse back, the Labour bureaucrats, is simply and entirely that he has been and remains unshakably consistent and logical and true to the pledges and creeds of socialism. Even some of the Indian leaders have clashed with Saklatwalla; but an examination of the subsequent career of some of these forms the strongest defence of the man. Always this clash has been caused by adherence to a logical and consistent policy.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

There may even be another clash as the result of his visiting India. India has been visited by "Labour representatives" who bear evidences of middle-class connections or aspirations, and a weakness for garlanding and sumptuous entertainment, Mr. Saklatwalla may easily offend some over-zealous admirers of the "visiting celebrity", by rejecting the reception business and declining entertainment in luxurious surroundings. He has expressed the extraordinary intention to "dwell in the chawls of the lowly." Any way, it is the view of all good Orientals and pro-Orientals here, that India will be very foolish if it does not insist on an early chance of listening to one of the finest orators, one of the most magnetic personalities, and one of the most consistent of its sons.

"FIGHT LIKE THE DEVIL!"

(BY F. K.)

Khadi was in exceptional prominence on every side at Ballard Pier. Garlands and bouquets were there in fragrant profusion. There were groups of patiently-waiting citizens. "Saklatwalla M.P.," was the objective. But beyond that? Well, the newspaper reporters and camera men had objectives beyond "Saklatwalla M.P." The reporters were there for 'copy', the camera men for snaps. A few old friends were there for friendship. A few relatives were there to take him home. But the rest? What were the others there for? One objective—"Saklatwalla M.P.," Nothing beyond or outside that. Just to see him. Perhaps just to hear him say a few words. Just to walk by him a few steps.

As one very humble member of society said to another even humbler—in the breathlessness of the jostling, "He comes from England. He got into Parliament". Curiosity for the first—'from England.' Wonder for the second—'from Parliament'. The fresh-from-England has 'something' about him. Something that is clean and right and sometimes ruddy. Saklatwalla looked that—except that ruddy is too strong a word. The red ponsettia leaf in his buttonhole was so ruddy that the word has to be qualified to describe his complexion. And then he had 'such a way with everyone'—so "hearty-like" as his 'Red comrades' would say.

Now my objective was also "Saklatwalla M.P." pure and simple. I was off duty from journalism and my objective was Saklatwalla M.P., nothing beyond. Not 'copy'. Indignantly 'No!' But having found myself quite accidentally (on the word of a journalist!) wedged, for a half minute, elbow to elbow with "Saklatwalla M.P."—"Won't you give the "Bombay Chronicle" the journalist in me jumped out with a message from the British workers to the Indian workers"

Saklatwalla M.P., protested difficulties but the Journalist "B.C." ("Bombay Chronicle") insisted. Insisted till Saklatwalla M.P. had to say it:—

"The message is. unite together and fight like the devil."

Oh, gentle readers, remember that "fight like a devil" is only a phrase. Unite—fight—but don't take the devil literally!

Notes of the Day.

Willing to Help.

The Indian Delegation have bidden farewell to the people and shores of South Africa with a statement appreciative of the hospitality shown to them by the Union Government and of the friendliness of all the people they met. Dr. Malan, the Minister in the Union Government, who took an important share in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference as the chief representative of his Government, has also issued a statement appealing to the Press to refrain from comment pending the publication of the Agreement arrived at. India has always been willing to help in toning down the racial acerbities of this delicate problem of self-respecting existence for her nationals in South Africa and Dr. Malan may rest assured that on this side nothing will be said or done to prejudice the cause of harmony. This does not mean, however, that public opinion in India is ready to fall into raptures, on mere assurances, over an Agreement the details of which are still withheld.

Bowing to the Inevitable.

Ever since the activities of resurgent Chinese Nationalism took a form which seriously threatened the interests of the British shopkeepers in China the apostles of British Imperialism in the East have been pathetic in their anxiety to tell England to make the best of a bad job, saving her face if she can, and if she cannot, to turn round absolutely and declare in blissful disregard of the gun-boat policy that she has always stood by the principle that it is her duty to help China towards a stable Government. The cat is out of the bag, however, when a portion of China, and that the most important portion in the eyes of the shopkeepers in distress, is actually able to run a stable Government which demands recognition from the Foreign Powers. England does not like this, but must bow to the inevitable. So the oracle opposite Bori Bunder who talked recently about there being "limits to British self-sacrifice" in China now swallows the bitter pill of humiliation and admits that the "delicate question" of recognising the Canton Government "will have to be faced". There is no doubt about the necessity, and the earlier Mr. Baldwin and Co. do it the better for Britain.

Nominations to the Assembly.

All doubts and conjectures about nominations to the Indian Legislative Assembly have been finally set at rest by the Government communique on the subject. Many anticipations have, indeed, come true. Mr. Ratnaswamy Pillai and Mr. Rajah were already known to have been nominated to the Assembly. Similarly the nomination of Mr. N. M. Joshi to represent Labour was a foregone conclusion and Government deserve to be congratulated on the choice. The selection of Mr. Kikabhai Premchand will come as a surprise to the general public which has been led to expect the nomination of a Liberal politician from Bombay. We, however, welcome the departure Government have made as Mr. Kikabhai, as the scion of a distinguished business house in our city and as the ex-president of the Sharebrokers' Association, is quite fitted to assert the rights and represent the grievances of the commercial community. His recent correspondence with the Finance Member on the most important question of the Reserve Bank is also quite fresh in the memory of the public. There is only one point that will be raised against his choice and that is his well-known partiality for the 18d. ratio. But we hope on coming in bracing touch with the large body of popular members at Delhi, he will be induced to fall in a line with them and we feel sure that his independent nature and close acquaintance with the business world of Bombay will convince him of the necessity of espousing the popular cause in this vital matter. And there is no doubt that in the solution of the complicated question of the relations of the Imperial Bank with the new Reserve Bank his assistance will prove very valuable.

The New Slogan.

In Madras the local European community found an optimistic Governor who thought it politic to repeat to them the new slogan of "sane advance from sound foundations" discovered for the benefit of European Associations "on intellectual pursuits bent" in the healthy atmosphere of Bombay. If Europeans all over India take to heart the advice tendered to them by Sir Leslie Wilson and later by Lord Goschen and really and earnestly endeavour to be "mindful of the intricacies of the problem and the delicacy of the situation," they will get along better with Indians. The trouble is that to many of them the problem is extremely simple. It consists in teaching "the Native to know his place" and "the Native" wants then to tell the European that he has no place here at all. If the European element, however, is willing to offer honourable co-operation it will find the Indian always ready to respond.

"More Serious Than Life."

To our own small band or women fighters, who are struggling hard to free their sisters from the trammels of cruel custom and ignorant prejudice and to open out to them a larger social and political vision, the address given by Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence on Thursday on "How English Women got their Liberty" ought to prove a stimulant and an encouragement. "Freedom is more precious than life" declared Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence and this doughty warrior in the cause of winning an honourable and free existence and self-expression for woman all the world over knew how true and important for the advance of woman the statement was because all her life has been spent in vindicating it.

"I COME TO SERVE."

APPEAL FOR GOODWILL AND HELP.

SAKLATVALA'S MESSAGE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

We publish below the following special message written by Mr Shapurji Saklatwala in response to a cable sent by us to him. It was handed over by him to our representative who was the first to see him on board. At the request of Mr. Saklatvala, a copy of this message has been sent to all Indian papers:—

Yes, I have at last come to Bombay and to my mother Ind, from the mother-country of my children.

It is after 13 years and a week since I last time landed in January 1914, but it is because of my circumstances, otherwise I would have gladly come over every two or three years.

That period of thirteen years, first with the Great War and then with the Workers' Revolution in Russia, has made history for almost 130 years for mankind. The march of Science too has been phenomenal, and we are seeing one wonder after another annihilating time and distance.

On the Social side the nations of the world are still "trembling" in the balance in a tug-of war between two tremendous forces. The War had many aims, some declared ones, and some concealed ones. However, it is the 'results' that are to be reckoned with. Nations and even Sections of Nations are divided up, they are asked to live in water tight compartments politically and commercially. They are all urged to develop nationalist patriotism based upon suspicion and dread of the neighbour. The doctrine of implicit obedience to a strong governing class being the only safety for the masses is preached openly, and the masses always like at least to try "safety" first. The powerful victor states are seeking more power and are extending their influence over the newly created smaller states and nationalities The League of Nations is hard put to performing its task of spaciously sanctioning this influence of the great over the small, and at times in holding the balance between the two contending great ones. The League's Council also plays for "safety" by generally deciding in favour of the most arrogant or the most excited applicant.

THE SOVIET CALL.

On the other hand the Russian Revolution has made and still preseveres in another call. It wants to break down old barriers of nationality and creed. It calls upon the masses to realise that they are really never safe unless they govern themselves and their state from the workshop or the farmyard and field upwards. It proclaims for international unity based on mutual economic safety in place of influence and domination of one nationality over another. Trade Union is the basis of her Society including her large peasantry, and Trade Union Unity is her cement for International amity and stable world peace. Now China, and now Mexico draws one's attention to the trial of strength between organised Labour and organised Militarism.

When I come to India in this condition of the World, I realise I shall meet with changed atmosphere, changed mentalities, and even altered personalities. There will be much for me to see, to learn, and to ponder over, and there will be quite a lot f me to impart out of my political experiences and observations, I am not stepping upon a stereotyped Congress floor, a ready-made homogeneous Trade Union carpet, or a definite Islamic platform, nor do I come in expectations to watch smooth-running well-lubricated wheels of a Parliamentary machinery, or to stroll through an orchard of industrial and commercial luxurience. I am walking straight into a simple room of Mosaic ware. This is not a disheartening aspect, I see in it the awakening consciousness of all mentalities and temperaments. I have carefully watched the various and varying plans of my Indian compatriots, and I find a degree of commonness among them, and a similarity between their differences and differences prevailing among other nations. I am coming from Great Britain the oldest home in the world of organised Trade Unionism, of Party politics, and for nearly a century an imperial citadel of estabilised trade supremacy. There at times one feels everything to be in a melting pot in the working-class organisations, everything at sixes and sevens within Parties, and heavy losses and gloomy outlook in the industrial activity.

PROLETARIAN UNITY.

I come to serve, and to serve with a devotion, but not merely with an emotion, I want to make my service of as much practical value and usefulness to my nomeland as one humanly can, but for what I want the help, the goodwill, and the trust of everyone who is working in the cause of India. I shall need every ounce of guidance, of good temper, of comradeship in war or peace. Therefore I appeal to the Indian Press to broadcast my humble request. I desire quarrel with or to object to nobody. Out of the Mosaics in the sample room I desire to work out a harmonious, a pleasing, a serviceable design to the pattern of my daily experience of the struggle of man, the sorrows of woman, and the suffering of children. There has to be honest disagreement without disagreeableness, there must be severe and outright analytical criticisms of policies without malice, more so at this juncture of India's special troubles in World's troubles, if out of all thoughts and expressions a few useful and workable ones are to be immediately gathered together on some basic principles and fundamental laws.

Majorities do not overawe me, minorities, and small minorities, do not dishearten me or bring weariness on my brow. I face my issues calmly and I bear my Party's standard singly in the British Parliament of 615. So I am trained not to value opinions by counting noses.

Now I shall no longer take your space, for expounding details. I am a believer in the human heart, and I have come directly to speak to it; I am a believer in the masses in the poor, in the Worker, in the peasant, and so till I have met them, and till they have permitted me to speak to them, I shall say 'au revoir' to the pen and the printed word. I shall of course come back to you in my effort to bring about the proletarian unity from Battersea to Bombay and beyond.

And now, my greetings to you all, and my salutations to the memory of Shradhanand

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

"GESTURE OF AMITY."

TRIBUTE TO AFRICAN HOSPITALITY.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.

The Indian Delegation left Cape Town, and was bidden farewell by Dr. Malan and other Cabinet Members, several prominent persons and representative Indians. Prior to leaving, the Delegation issued a farewell statement testifying to the unexcelled hospitality of the Union Government and the friendliness of all people they had met. The Delegation declared they left the country with warm sentiments of gratitude for these manifestations of friendship which they regarded as gesture of amity towards India.

The Minister of the Interior has appealed to the Press to refrain from comment pending the simultaneous issue of the text of Agreement in South Africa and India.

The Agreement is provisional and will require ratification by the Governments of the respective countries.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETS.

The first Cabinet meeting in the New Year is being held at Downing Street this afternoon and it is understood that the Chinese situation will be considered.—B. O. W.

Athens.—The British Mediterranean Fleet of 5 battleships, 5 cruisers, and 16 destroyers headed by the Warspite Flagship with Sir Roger Keyes on board made an impressive entrance into Phaleron Bay. An elaborate programme has been arranged in honour of the visit.—Reuter's Special.

ESTATE OF LATE BELSHAH.

TWO PARTIES CLAIM RIGHT OF MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

A "case quite outside the ordinary administration suit" was the description applied by Lord Merrivale, President of the Probate Division when settlement was announced in a will suit, arising out of the estate of Abdul Majid, Belshah, teacher of Oriental Languages in London who died in 1923. The plaintiff, Kate Elizabeth Belshah claimed to be his wife and said she informally married him in 1920 and formally in 1922, whereas Violet Annie Majid said that she formally but secretly married the deceased in 1905. The President pointed out that each party was ready to acknowledge the right of marriage under Mahomedan Law "that gives interest to each in the estate and also to the children by each marriage." The grant of administration was made jointly to the solicitors of either side.—Reuter's Special.

SIR ALFRED HASLAM DEAD.

RUGBY, Jan. 14.

Sir Alfred Haslam one of the best known men in the Midlands has died suddenly in London. He was the founder of the well-known engineering firm at Derby bearing his name. He introduced the patent refrigerating plant into the colonies, and was the first to fit up such machinery and cold chambers aboard the ships. He was thus the pioneer of an important business that has developed in conveying frozen meat and other perishable foodstuffs from the overseas to this country.—B.O.W.

ABANDON USE OF FORCE.

SENATOR BORAH'S VIGOROUS ATTACK

U. S. GOVT. POLICY IN NICARAGUA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Washington.—In the Senate, Mr. Borah in characteristically vigorous terms attacked the Government policy in Nicaragua. He expressed dissatisfaction with President Coolidge's message to the Congress. He was likewise unconvinced by the evidence submitted by Mr. Kellogg to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. He urged the administration to abandon the use of force in dealing with Central America and inaugurate instead a reign of peace. He recommended immediate holding of a popular presidential election in Nacaragua, and also that the dispute over the new Mexican land and petroleum laws should be submitted to arbitration.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Jan 13.

Amsterdam.—The International Federation of the Trades Unions has passed a resolution expressing keen interest in the events in Mexico, sympathising with the Mexican people and the Government and assuring them of the support of the International organised Labour Movement in their resistance to foreign aggression.

The General Council of International Federation of Trades Unions has rejected the British proposal to convene an unconditional conference at which Amsterdam and Moscow Federations will be represented with the aim of uniting the world Trade Union Movement.—Reuter.

FIRE ON BRITISH STEAMER.

RESULT OF EXPLOSION OF GASOLENE TANK.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Tampico (Mexico).—A spark from the crashing together of two steel girders being removed caused the explosion of gascene tank on a British steamer and thirty-seven longshoremen were killed. The ship caught fire.—Reuter.

SURTAX ON LUXRY ARTICLES.

MEJLISS FAVOUR STRICT EMBARGO

TEHERAN, Jan. 13.

The Bill imposing a hundred per cent surtax on luxury articles has passed the first reading, but a majority of the Mejliss favour strict embargo on such articles.—Reuter.

VEN. ARTHURE STONE DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Death is announced of the Ven. Arthure Edward Stone, formerly Archdeacon of Calcutta.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEPHONE SERVICE EXTENDED'

LONDON, Jan. 14.

New York.—The Transatlantic telephone service is being extended on Saturday to the whole of the New York State.—Reuter.

HERCULES BY BIPLANE HELD UP

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Cairo.—The Second Imperial Airways De Havilland Hercules biplane which left Gaza this morning for Baghdad has apparently been held up by bad weather.—Reuter.

A Jetpur message says:—The Jetpur Municipality has given audit franchise, irrespective of case, creed or sex. The election for the reconstituted municipality will shortly take place.—Free Press.

RASHID'S PLEA OF INSANITY.

"MERELY FEIGNING" SAYS MAGISTRATE.

ACCUSED COMMITTEED TO SESSIONS.

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. Bhenot, the Special Magistrate has committed to session Abdul Rashid the alleged assassin of Swami Sharddhanand under section 302 of Penal Code. The Magistrate examined Mr. Orde, the Superintendent of Police and Khan Bahadur Ikramul Haq and Rai Bahadur Devidayal as court witnesses into the plea of insanity which the Magistrate has rejected on the ground that the accused was of sane mind and was merely feigning.—A. P.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "TEJ"

DELHI, Jan. 14.

After the adjournment of the Shraddhanand Murder Case, Mr. Zikrul Rahman, defence counsel filed an application to institute proceedings against the Editor and Printer and Publisher of the "Tej" alleging that the said paper in issues dated 11th 14th and said "Abdul Rasheed Murderer" and questioned why Rasheed alone was challenged and not others.

The Magistrate remarked that he would discuss it on Monday.—Free Press.

OFF-SHOOT OF DELHI TRIAL.

DELHI, Jan. 14.

An off-shoot of the preliminary trial in the Shraddhanand murder case is that the editor of "Tej" newspaper of Delhi, has been sued for contempt of court by the defence counsel Mr. Rahamin for describing in its issue of 11th and 14th instant that the accused is a murderer (Katil) and that it was regrettable that the accused was alone in the dock.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

CHEMICALS AND LITERATURE SEIZED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The special branch of the Calcutta police effected last night two arrests in Entally District and seized, it is alleged, some chemicalas and revolutionary literature. The arrested men are Bijanchandra Banerjee and Jnanadaprasad Chatterjee both young Bengalees. The Commissioner, Sir Charles Tegrat, visited the scene while the search was in progress.—A.P.

INCHCAPE'S RESPONSE TO VICEROY'S APPEAL.

DELHI, Jan. 14.

In response to the appeal issued by the Viceroy for funds for the Church in New Delhi Lord Inchcape has made a personal contribution of one lakh of rupees.—A. P.

MR S S IYENGAR LEAVES MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, M.L.A., left Madras to-night for Delhi. He arrives Bombay on the 16th and leaving Bombay the same night will reach Delhi on the 18th.—A. P.

MINISTERS' SALARIES DEMAND.

SWAPAJIST OPPOSITION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

A number of non-official motions have been received by the Legislative Department in connection wth the demand for Ministers' salaries which comes before the Council on January 17th. The Swaraj Party will propose the refusal of the whole sum of Rs. 24,775. Other motions propose to reduce amount by one rupee to one rupee and to Rs. 4/10/2.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Boxing Tournament at the La Scala Theatre in aid of the Hospital Fund on Thursday.

UNITE AND ORGANISE.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S MESSAGE TO WORKERS.

Mr. Shapurji D. Saklatwa la has sent a message of hope and sympathy to the wage workers of Indi a. In his message he asks them to unite and organise for the assertion of their rights. "You," says Mr. Saklatwala, "like all wage work ers of the World are the light and the wealth of the World. You have not fully weighed up and appreciated your greater strength."

CLEAR OUT OF TEINTSIN.

STORM GATHERING AT HONG KONG.

STRIKES INCREASING AT SHANGHAI.

Late news shew that even Hongkong is being enveloped in the storm and it has been barricaded in view of emergencies.

No further acts of violence have been committed at Shanghai, but the force of the general strike movement appears to be increasing there.

The Belgian Consul appears to have been treated roughly at Hankow.

The pourparlers between the British Charge d'affairs and the Cantonese Foreign Minister are still proceeding; meanwhile the Cantonese General has returned to Hankow and has congratulated the people for clearing the British Concession.

The Peking Government has asked the foreigners to clear out of Teintsin and has again expressed its determination to levy the surtaxes and the British have as it were demonstrated its firmness by gathering an imposing array of gunboats on the Yangtse.

BELGIAN CONSUL ATTACKED.

DEFENCE OF HONKONG CONCESSION.

BARRICADES RE-ERECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Hongkong.—At the request of the Municipal Council of Shameen, the British and French naval forces have as a precaution re-erected barricades and wire entanglements with a view to the defence of the concessions. The American gunboat Helena left for Shameen to-day.—Reuter.

AGITATORS ACTIVE IN SHANGHAI.

MINOR STRIKES INCREASING.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Shanghai An increasing number of minor strikes which have been affecting the Chinese and foreign firms alike are believed to prove that the agitators are definitely active. The majority of employees of one of the largest Chinese department stores struck today for increases in wages, and indoor employees of the Shanghai Tramway Company struck yesterday, but the service has not been affected although it is known that the agitators have attempted to induce the conductors and motor men to join their comrades who are mainly fitters, electricians, repairers and unskilled labourers. Nearly all the employees of two of the Jardine Matheson Cotton Mills who struck have resumed work.—Reuter.

CHINA DETERMINED TO LEVY SURTAXES.

JAPAN'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Peking.—A representative of Chinese Foreign Office has informed Foreign Legations of his Government's intention to levy surtaxes mentioned in the message of 13th January. The Japanese Government has decided to protest irrespective of the action of other Powers.—Reuter.

MR. O'MALLEY'S INTERVIEW WITH CHEN.

FOREIGNERS ARRIVING AT YANGTSE PORTS.

RUGBY, Jan. 14.

Reports from Hankow state that Mr. O'Malley, Acting Counsellor for the British Legation at Peking who is examining the situation at Hankow yesterday had a long conversation with Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister. Since his arrival Mr. O'Malley who is accompanied by Tieckmann, Oriental Secretary from the British Legation also heard the views of the British community expressed individually and through the representatives of the local chamber of commerce.

Reports from other centres state that missionaries and other members of isolated foreign communities in Szechuan and other inland provinces continue to arrive at Yangtse ports having experienced difficulties in transport through labour troubles and low water in the Yangtse. Minor strike disorders are reported from Shanghai but the police apparently restored order without much trouble.—B.O.W.

HANKOW PEOPLE CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Hankow.—Chiangkaishek has congratulated the people of Hankow on taking over the British concession.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan 13.

Peking.—Representatives of the Peking Government visited certain Legations, and "suggested" that Foreign Concessions at Tientsin should be handed over to the Chinese.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHANGSHA

BOYCOTT IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Shanghai.—A wireless message from Changsha says that the general anti-Foreign strike and boycott has begun. According to a telegram from Ichang arrangements have been made to evacuate 400 British and 200 Americans from the Western province of Szechuan.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CONSUL MOBBED AT HANKOW.

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

A press telegram from Hankow reports that the Belgian Consul was on Tuesday mobbed, roughly handled and taken to the former Russian police station by coolies alleged to have been instigated Chinese brokers, against whom the Consul recently won a law case. Yesterday the Cantonese authorities issued a note that the principals and paid agents concerned in the episode have been arrested and will be tried.—B. O. W.

CHANGTSOLIN AND THE CANTONESE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Peking.—Changtsolin has appointed five "High Counsellors," all pro-Japanse, who have advised him not to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the Cantonese anti-foreign developments on the Yangtse.—Reuter.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

THEIR ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

RUGBY, Jan. 14.

The "Times" commenting on the Chinese situation expressed the view that "on the information available, Rear Admiral Cameron, the Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtse was fully justified in his decision not to permit his small forces to accept the semi-Bolshevist semi-Nationalist challenge to open fire on the disorderly mob that invaded the Hankow Concession. Chen and his advisers have now discovered the real economic significance of the foreign concession in the Chinese territory. Not foreigners merely but the Chinese profit by the existence of the concessions, and the removal of British control from the British concession had as an immediate result the paralysis of widely ramified Chinese commercial concerns. At Hankow it was possible to single out the British concessions and ostentatiously to refrain from attacks on the concessions of other powers. At Shanghai that is quite impossible. There the British are intimately associated with several other powers in the international settlement and an attack upon us would involve an attack upon the Americans and the Japanese not to speak of the French whose separate concesion could hardly be excluded from the general offensive.

NEED OF WATCHFULNESS.

There is the greatest need for watchfulness on the part not only of our British Government but of all other Governments whose interests in China are in the end identical with our own."

Although yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, at which the Chinese situation was under review, was first held for some weeks, Ministers had been closely following the developments in the Far East. A further Cabinet meeting is anticipated in two or three days and the report from O'Malley, Counsellor from the Peking Legation now examining the position at Hankow will be

(Continued on page 11.)

INDIA HONOURS HER SON.

SPLENDID RECEPTION TO SAKLATWALA, M. P.

"UNITE AND ORGANISE".

HIS ADVICE TO BOMBAY LABOURERS.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala M.P. arrived in Bombay on Friday by S.S. "Razmak." He was received on zoard and at the mole station by representatives of Labour and political organisations. An enthusiastic crowd had gathered at the station and gave the Indian M.P.. arousing welcome when he landed. Mr. Saklatvala refused to be garlanded and the first thing he did on landing was to proceed straight to Chowpathy sands to the place where the Lokmanya was cremated and pay homage to his memory by placing all the garlands there.

Mr. Saklatvala was entertained at a tea party by the Trade Union Provincial Congress Committee and later addressed a gathering of textile workers at Madanpura. His message to the workers he summed up in the words "Unite and Organise".

Hundreds of admirers and friends of Mr. Shapurji Sakalatwalla, M.P., had crowded the Mole—Ballard Pier, Friday morning, long before S. S. "Razmak" was in sight. The crowd was gathering every minute and by the time the ship cast its anchor, several hundreds were standing on the tiptoe of expectation. Almost all the labour, and political organisations of Bombay had sent in their representatives to participate in the gorgeous reception. Among others the following were present at the Pier. Messrs. N. M. Joship, Shaukat Ali Jayasukhlal Mehta L. R. Tairsee, B. F. Barucha, B. G. Horniman, Jamsetji Saklatwalla—a cousin of the M.P., Kapil Ram Vakil.

FITTING RECEPTION.

As soon as the steamer touched the wharf, the representatives of the Press and various organisations, rushed on board the steamer to take precedence in honouring the great man. Heaps of garlands and bouquets were showered upon him and he was almost smothering under their weight. According to rough estimation he was accorded official welcome by nearly thirty organisations of the city. Mr. Saklatwalla was standing all in smiles while the imposing ceremony of the reception was going on.

REFUSES TO BE GARLANDED.

The curious thing about the whole function was that Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala modestly refused to be garlanded. He smilingly remarked that he as only an unknown soldier in the field did not deserve the unique honour that was done to him. He collected all the garlands on his arms and intimated his desire of making an offering of them on the grave of the Late Lokmanya Tilak the "Known Soldier" as he said, who really deserved, even in his death, all the honour which India could accord to her patriot sons.

MESSAGES OF WELCOME.

A big sheaf of telegraphic messages, was already waiting for Mr. Sakalatwalla's arrival. Several of his friends including Mr. D. Chamanlal and various Labour and communist organisations in India had wired him their hearty welcome. He was then introduced to the Labour workers with whom he shook hands and talked about the programme.

STILL GREATER RECEPTION.

On landing on the wharf, Mr. Sakalatwalla was immediately surrounded by enthusiastic crowds of his admirers. He had then to succumb to the requests of press photographers, a long line of whom, was standing in the wharf, ready to snap him at a moment's notice. The crowd, by this time, had so much thickened that it took almost half an hour for Mr. Sakalatwalla's motor car to bugle its way through the throng. He proceeded straight way to the Tilak Bench-Chowpati to visit the cremation spot of the late Lok. Tilak.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Followed by many of his friends Mr. Sakalatwalla arrived at Chowpati and in profound reverence, he placed all the garlands and bouquets offered to him on the little stone memorial which has been erected on the beach in memory of the Late Lokamanya. He was almost in emotion when he finished this imposing service and proceeded towards his lodgings. He is putting up in Bombay with his cousin Mr. Jamsetji Saklatwalla in Sorab House, Opposite, Byculla Brigade. Later in the day, Mr. Saklatwalla was busy fixing his programme in consultation with Mr. N. M. Joshi and other Labour leaders.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND AT PORT SAID.

A "DAILY MAIL" STUNT.

In a special interview which Mr. Saklatwalla gave to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" he said that he had had a very splendid voyage, one full of curious incidents.

NOT ALLOWED TO LAND AT PORTSAID.

"Is it a fact that you were not permitted to land at Port Said? Was it a move from the Egyptian Government?" asked our representative.

"Yes," replied Mr. Saklatwalla, "I was the only passenger who was refused permission to land at Port Said. The whole story is this. I wanted to visit Egypt on my way back to England, to study at close quarters the Labour situation in that country. I, moreover, wanted to know how benevolent and beneficent capitalism was working its way in that country. While in England, I applied to the Egyptian Government to vise my passport for my visit to that country. The Egyptian Government, in their generosity, declined to grant me a visa and so it has become impossible for me to go to Egypt on a visit. But you very well know that a temporary landing at Port Said during the ship's halt there, does not require any special visa of the Egyptian Government. Any passenger can get down there with his ordinary pass-port. In fact most of the passengers do get down there for a little recreation and break of monotony. When I was getting down with the rest of the passengers, I was told by an officer in Egyptian uniform that I had no permit to land down. The officer in charge of giving permits was all in Egyptian uniform from head to foot. He had an Egyptian Fez on his head and red bands on his breast, but I can say without any reservation, that, to all intents and purposes, he had a heart of an Englishman under his Egyptin uniform. I, of course, think that the Egyptian Government which is, for such purposes, under British domination, must have been compelled to take that step."

DELAY IN SANCTIONING THE PASSPORT.

Questioned by our representative why the issue of passport to him was delayed by the Foreign Department, Mr. Saklatwalla said that it was all a political stunt of some mischievous newspapers.

THE MENTALITY OF "DAILY MAIL"

"It was a fuss", went on Mr. Saklatwalla, "slyly manipulated by "The Daily Mail" of London. When I applied for my passport to the Foreign Office in pursuance of usual procedure, "The Daily Mail" came down, one morning, with a mischievous "scoop" that my pass-port was refused by the Foreign Office.

The motive of the journal underlying this preposterous move, was to twist public opinion and make it unfavourable to me. The fact is that some of these newspapers in England always try to dictate terms to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister requesting him to expedite my pass-port. At the same time I went to the Foreign Office and asked the reason of the delay. Being so many years in England, I have become an English domicile. The Foreign Office pointed out to me that they needed the recommendation of the India Office and the Indian Government before they could sign any pass-port. The recommendation came in the course of time and I got my pass-port for India."

PRIVILEGES OF AN M.P.

"My contention is", continued Mr. Saklatwalla, "that I being a Member of the Parliament ought not to have been treated in the same way as they treat ordinary men. The unwritten Law of England does sanction some privileges in the case of British M.P's. The Foreign Office ought not to have applied the same proceedings in my case as in the case of others.

But this is only in keeping with their general mentality and I have no grudge against them. I got the pass-port as I was entitled to get and there ends the matter."

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR.

READINESS TO GIVE ALL FACILITIES.

Much interest was roused among his friends by Mr. Saklatwala receiving a letter from His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, shortly before landing. The letter, it appears was a reply sent by the Governor, in a personal letter, to one addressed to him by Mr. Saklatwala before his departure from England enquiring if he would get assistance from Government in getting information regarding commercial and industrial matters, during his stay in the City. The Governor in reply is stated to have expressed the Government's willingness to accord him every facility as far as possible, in getting the information that he wanted.

TEA PARTY BY THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS

In the evening a Tea party was given by the Trade Union Provincial Congress Committee at the Servants of India Society's Home when Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided. Mr. Ginwalla in welcoming the guest of the evening eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Saklatwala to the cause of labour in England, and also to India and said in spite of his high birth and aristocrate family, he devoted his life to the cause of labour for which he deserved their best thanks and regard. He was also a nationalist, and a great son of India and he hoped by his advice the cause of labour will be much improved and that they would achieve their goal of Swaraj soon.

Mr. D. Thengedi and Mr. Jhabwalla then welcomed Mr. Saklatwala on behalf of their respective unions.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S REPLY.

Mr. Saklatwalla in reply thanked the Trade Union Congress for welcoming him that day and said he was also glad to be back to the city of his birth to open his mouth, and speak on labour organization the first time after his arrival in the city in spite of odds and obstacles put in his way. Whether in London or Paris or any part of the globe, he said, a new force of capitalism was built up which was also called the force of civilization which fostered hatred and jealousy among mankind. The efforts of Labour Communist and Bolshevic movements were to restore to mankind the rights of which the so-called civilization had deprived it. He described the life of the old days when in cottage industry man was his own master and manager to regulate the hours of work which was now replaced by machinery at a centralised place called factory and said while in olden times what man produced belonged to him he had now to submit to somebody's orders who did not consider his health and the comfort of his (producer's) family, but only to his own bank account which was a guide and a Bible to him. Socialism had therefore come to free mankind from the civilization which had destroyed the social structure. The Trade Union Congress of Indian had taken upon itself a great task of directing labour. It was more important and valuable than the work of a bank manager or a statesman and required some ideal. He advised Indian labour leaders therefore to keep before their mind the producing results and to keep smiling always against all the terors and intimidation of the Government, their army and the navy. He tried this experiment himself with remarkable success in his life especially while he was in jail for two months in England and the warders who were not inclined to be sympathetic at first were changed by his smiles and were obliged to be kind to him.

The meeting terminated after partaking of light refreshments.

"UNITE AND ORGANISE."

MR. SAKLATWALA'S ADDRESS TO BOMBAY WROKERS.

There was a large gathering of textile workers at a Labour meeting held on Friday evening at Madanpura-Ghellabhai street. Most of the Labour workers including Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla, Jhabwalla, Bakhale, S. K. Bole and Jamsetji Saklatwalla attended the meeting and Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

A GREAT LABOUR-WORKER.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. N. M. Joshi introduced Mr. Saklatwalla to the audience. He described him as a great labour worker who had suffered and sacrificed immensely in espousing the cause of labour. Mr. Joshi informed the audience how Mr. Saklatwalla was loved and honoured by the labour workers in Great Britain.

A Mohammedan speaker, Mr. Fancy welcomed the Communist M.P., on behalf of the Mohammedan labourers.

Mr. Mohamad Umar Rajab a mill-worker drew a graphic picture of the piteous conditions under which the mill-workers had to labour.

Mr. Jhabwalla, in a humorous speech, described the relations between the workers and the owners, and observed that, in India, all were prisoners in a sense.

CONDITION OF WORKERS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Saklatwalla, on rising to address, was the recipient of an enthusiastic ovation. At the outset he asked the audience to excuse the imperfections of his Hindi language as he was visiting India after full thirteen years stay in England. Dilating upon the importance of labour in human life, Mr. Saklatwalla observed that labour was the real source of all the luxuries which the capitalists could enjoy. Proceeding, he said that the conditions of labour in England were very different from those prevalent in India. There in England the workers had asserted their natural rights. They were well cared for both by the owners and the Government.

LABOUR MUST ORGANISE.

"It is high time now", continued Mr. Saklatwalla, "that the Labour of India must organise itself. The strength of workers in civilized countries is a direct result of the powerful Labour Organisations in those countries. If all the workers of India unite and organise themselves, there is no power in the world that can stand in the way of their emancipation. You have suffered enough and now let there be an end of these sufferings". Concluding Mr. Saklatwalla implored the workers to join the Trade Union and give a united front to the capitalists.

A SOLDIER OF LABOUR.

Maulana Shankat Ali, in a moving speech, asked the workers to unite in the larger interests of the mother-country. Proceeding he paid a glowing tribute to the invaluable services rendered by Mr. Saklatwalla to the cause of Labour.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the distinguished guest brought the proceedings to a close.

MR SAKLATWALA IN BOMBAY

RECEPTIONS AND MEETINGS

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The following is the programme of Saklatwala Reception Committee:—

SATURDAY (15th):—(1) 5-30 p.m. Public Reception at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, (2) 9 p.m. Labour Meeting at Parel.

SUNDAY (16th):—(1) 9 a.m. Informal discussion with the members of the Provincial Congress of the Trade Union Congress. (2) 4 p.m. Meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Carnac Bunder. (3) 6 p.m. (S.T.) Reception Public Meeting at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Sjt. S. Srinivas Iyengar will preside.

MONDAY (17th):—(1) 5 p.m. Tea Party by the Social Democratic Club, at the Brotherhood premises. (2) 6-30 p.m. Lecture under the auspices of the Communist Party of India at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

TUESDAY (18th):—(1) 6 p.m. Lecture under the auspices of the Brotherhood at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

RECEPTION TO MR. SAKLATWALA.

Under the auspices of the Saklatwala Reception Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to give public reception to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

RECEPTION TO SJT. S. SAKLATWALA.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee requests the National Volunteers of the various Volunteer Corps in Bombay to be resent to preserve order at the public reception meeting at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Sjt. K. B. Sanzgiri will be in charge; also at the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel, on the same day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) punctually in their respective uniform.

All the Volunteers of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers Corps are required to be present to-morrow (Sunday) at the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel at 4 p.m. (S. T.) and also at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) sharp in their uniform.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Hindustani Seva Dal and the National Volunteers of the various Volunteers Corps in Bombay are earnestly requested to be present to preserve order at the public meeting to give reception to Sjt. Shapurji Saklatwala, M. P. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4-30 P. M. to-day (Saturday).

KALYAN POWER HOUSE SCANDAL

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta spoke on the Kalyan Power House scheme at a crowded meeting on Friday evening when Mr. B. G. Horniman presided. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the scheme. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

MR. COOK AND NONE ELSE.

MINERS' BOLD STAND AGAINST GOVT.

LONDON, Jan 13.

It was announced at the meeting of the Miners' Executive that Government had refused the nomination of Mr. A. J. Cook to represent the Miners' Federation on the Mineral Transport Standing Committee. The Executive unanimously decided to adhere to the nomination and declined to nominate other members from among whom the Mines Department could make selection.—Reuter's Special.

FRESH WESTERN DISTURBANCE.

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The northern portion of the fresh western disturbances has caused a few light falls of snow in Kashmir. The southern portion now lies over Rajputana.

The preceding depression has now passed away after causing a few falls of rain in South Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Myitkyina and Cox's Bazar half an inch.

The temperature has risen in Baluchistan but remains lower over the plains of Northern India and high in South Deccan and Central Burma.

Forecast:—Further decrease in North-East India and increase in Kashmir.—A.P.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION FOR RYOTS.

MYSORE DEWAN'S SUGGESTION

BANGALORE, Jan. 14.

Acting on the Mysore Dewan's suggestion to provide the Mysore ryots a subsidiary occupation in charka, the Economic Development Board for which a lakh of rupees were allotted in the last budget, has asked the Mysore District Board and the Director of Industries to issue instructions to all the local bodies and panchayats to introduce Charkas in villages, and provide for more spinnnig demonstrators.—A. P.

DEFECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS OF PILGRIM SHIPS.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY

DELHI, Jan. 14.

All arrangements regarding the sailing of the pilgrim ships from various ports in India have been generally criticised for the innumerable defects which inflict great difficulties on the pilgrims. The Government of India have received representations on the subject and to remove the unsatisfactory feature. Mr. J. W. Rhore will move the Legislative Assembly to further amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1923. It has been stated that pilgrims have sometimes to wait for comparatively long periods at the ports of embarkation as the dates of sailing are postponed.

The bill to be introduced by the Government in the coming session of the Assembly seeks to remedy this defect by providing that the master, owner or agent of a pilgrim ship should notify the proposed date of sailing in a manner to be prescribed by the Government. In case of failure to observe the rules in this matter the bill lays down a penalty of one rupee per day in respect of each pilgrim, who having paid for a ticket to travel by a particular ship is detained after the notified date of sailing.—A. P.

RESULT OF COURT MARTIAL AT LAHORE.

DISTRICT COMMANDING OFFICER'S ORDER.

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

As a result of court martial which recently took place in the Lahore cantonment, Sergt. Villars of the 4/7th Dragoon Guards and lately Acting R. S. M. of the Punjab Light Horse was found guilty of six out of eleven charges under Sections 18 and 41 of the Arms Act (committing civil offence that is to say fraudulent conversion of property) to be imprisoned with hard labour for one year and to be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the sum of Rs. 1,047-5 as in respect of fraudulent conversions of which he has been found guilty.

The General Officer Commanding the Lahore District has confirmed the finding of the court on five of the six charges but not on the sixth. He has passed the following order:—I confirm the sentence of the court but commute the sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for one year to one of detention for one hundred and twenty days, and I remit one hundred and forty rupees eleven annas and ten pies of the sentence of stoppages.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6).

fore, meet with considerable opposition on the floor of the Assembly.

LOCAL ISSUES.

There are also motions in the names of both Swarajists and Independents which would invite Sir Basil Blackett to disclose some of his budget secrets, most important of these will be the demand for restoring the postal rates to one pice postcard and half an anna envelope.

The interpellations of which a portentous number have been given notice of, are interesting in that they not only reveal the local grievances of some members, but also as furnishing the feeling among the public on several burning questions of the day. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, though belonging to Western Province, has taken keen interest in the affairs of the Andhra Province and has come out with an interpellation for full information regarding certain points connected with Vizagapatam Harbour. He would ask whether the Government was a party to any litigation in connection with the land acquisition proceedings either in subordinate courts or in Madras High Court and if so, with what result?

FRONTIER REFORMS.

But Mian Abdul Hays who took a prominent part in the famous debate on the Frontier Reforms last year appears to have been disturbed over the report that Government do not intend to give effect to that resolution and propose to keep it in abeyance for statutory commission to solve. He will therefore enquire the reasons which might have led Government to such a postponement of the question in which he had taken so much interest.

NOMINATIONS TO ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES

MESSRS KIKABHAI PREMCHAND & N. M. JOSHI

DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Governor-General has nominated the following non-officials as members of the Legislative Assembly:—(1) Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E., (2) Prince Akram Hussain Khan; (3) Raja Mahomed of Jehangirbad C.I.E., (4) Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jowahir Singh C.I.E., (5) Risaldar Majos and Honorary Captain Kabul Singh Bahadur; (6) Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Syed Ashraffuddin Ahmed, C.I.E., (7) Nawab Abdul Qayum, K.C.I.E., (8) Mr. M. Ratnaswami Pillai; (9) Rao Bahadur M.C. Raja, (10) Lt.-Col. Gidney, (11) Mr. N. M. Joshi, (12) Mr. Kikabhai Premchand and (13) Sir Walter Willson. The fourteenth seat will shortly be filled.

Of the above thirteen Sir Abdul Qayum has been nominated to represent the North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Joshi Labour; Sir Walter Willson the Associated Chambers of Commerce; Mr. Ratnaswami, the Indian Christian Community; Lt.-Col. Gidney the Anglo-Indian Community and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah the depressed classes.—A. P.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

A circular letter addressed to the members of the Legislative Assembly wants their presence in the new Assembly Chamber at quarter to eleven on Monday 24th, as Lord Irwin will address them at exactly eleven. While this notice brings the first session of the reconstituted Assembly early before us, it is brought even earlier by the opening of the Council House by the Viceroy on the 18th instant.

POLITICS OF THE NEW ASSEMBLY

Speculation is, therefore, rife as to the kind of politics that will be recorded in this session. But a glance at the list of questions and resolutions that have so far been given notice of by the members, will show that the Swarajists are anxious to be more active than the members of other parties. But there is a considerable overlapping of their proposals, for there are no less than four of them who have resolutions dealing with the release of the political prisoners.

OVERLAPPING RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Amarnath Dutt of Burdwan, who was instrumental last year in successfully piloting the resolution on the same subject, has, I understand, tabled a motion for the release of all such convicted or undertrial political prisoners in Indian jails as have not been held guilty or charged with any act of violence and all political detenus whose trials in a court of law is not contemplated. He would urge the release also of all other political prisoners, convicted or undertrial, provided that a Committee consisting of two members elected by Assembly and two members nominated by the Government recommended their release and lastly he will urge the return to their homes of all Indian exiles in foreign countries who are supposed to have been concerned in revolutionary movements in order to secure the freedom for India on such reasonable and honourable terms as Government may may think fit to impose the wording of this recommendation is really more modest than the demand which Mr. Amarnath Dutt himself put forward last year, and as he is one of the favourites of the ballot box, he may again get a chance to pursue the matter.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has a motion in a simple form, but somewhat more unacceptable, because it straightway urges the release of all those persons who are now undergoing imprisonment in Bengal or in other parts of India and Burma without judicial trial.

RELEASE OF SIKH PRISONERS.

A Sikh Swarajist from the Punjab, Sardar Gulab Singh who is one of the distinguished eight non-Officials who have been returned to the Assembly for the third time in Succession, is reported to have also a motion on an allied subjects namely, that Sardar Kharak Singh and other Sikh prisoners be released forthwith thus it would appear that the release of political prisoners which is one of the conditions which would render the working of Dyarchy more possible in Bengal and few other provinces will be among the contentious resolutions to be discussed almost in the beginning of the new session. Sardar Gulab Singh is not debator in any sense, but if he is fortunate enough to obtain the chance, as he wishes, then, he will also initiate another debate which will at any rate have the advantage of ascertaining the official mind on the question of Dominion Status.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

His resolution is merely a recommendation that India be accorded Dominion Status at an early date. The difficulty would appear that the Government to lie in the simplicity of the demand, which may, there-

(Continued in Column 5).

SAKLATVALA IN BOMBAY.

"Chronicle" Photo.
An immense crowd had gathered at the Mole Station, Ballard Estate, to have glimpse of the Indian M.P. The photo shows Mr. Saklatvala leaving the station.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A group showing Mr. Saklatvala in the centre of representatives of Labour and other organisations who welcomed him at the Mole Station.

STERLING SECURITIES

SCHEME POR INVESTMENT.

CENTRAL BANK'S NEW MOVE.

To afford facilities to the public to invest in Sterling Loans, the Central Bank of India desires to submit the following scheme:—

The 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Loan of Government of India is now quoted in India at about Rs. 78. The 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan of Government of India is now quoted in London at about £72. The security offered in Rupees and Sterling Loan is the same, viz. that of the Government of India. The date of redemption is also the same, viz. 3 months' notice from the Government of India when they desire to repay these Loans. In these circumstances, sooner or later, the Indian price may go down or the sterling price may rise and core near the price of the Rupee Loan. Whichever happens first, it will be to the benefit of the clients who take advantage of our Sterling Loan Scheme.

REASONS FOR DIFFERENCE.

Why, it may be asked, is there such a big difference in the rates of these securities when they are more or less identical? This can be explained as follows:—

(1) The price of 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Loan is more or less influenced in India at times owing to speculation by bull operators in Bombay and Calcutta Stock Markets. (2) Most of the Indian investors are ignorant of the existence of Sterling Loans and the advantages of investing in such securities. (3) Several investors who know something about the Sterling Loans hesitate to make investments owing to (a) Fluctuations in exchange rates; (b) The difficulty in buying and selling these securities in India on the spot; (c) The trouble in collecting interest; (d) The variation in income from interest owing to rise or fall in exchange; (e) The 16d. and 18d. controversy, a problem difficult to be understood by ordinary investors, and which deters investors from investment in Sterling Loans.

GUIDE TO INDIAN INVESTORS.

The Central Bank of India, as a national institution of the country, considers it its duty to explain and guide the Indian investors in this matter. It takes the liberty to place before the public the following scheme, which is in the interests of those investors who desire to know something about the Sterling Loans and who may like to take advantage of (1) the present disparity in rates of Rupee and Sterling Loans; (2) the highest yield that the Sterling Loan offers; and (3) the future prospects of investment in Sterling Loans.

THE MOST OPPORTUNE TIME.

The present is the most opportune time for transferring Rupee Loan securities into sterling investments and for making fresh investments in Sterling Loans for the following reasons:—

(1) The 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Loan is quoted to-day at about Rs. 78 and taking the 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan even at £72, the same nature of securities can be exchanged at a difference of about 8 per cent in favour of the seller of the Rupee Loan and the buyer of the Sterling Loan. He makes a clear profit of 8 per cent. which he can lay aside for himself or invest the same and earn interest on it. (2) The present difference in rates will be greatly narrowed down with the establishment of the proposed Reserve Bank, as the Sterling Loan Register will be then opened in India. (3) Interest on Sterling Loan is payable every three months, whereas interest on Rupee Loan is payable every six months, a facility which those depending on fixed incomes derived mainly from investments in such securities will greatly appreciate. (4) Sterling Loan for £100 quoted to-day at £72 at at day's exchange rate of 1s 6d, is equivalent to Rs. 960. On this £3 1/2 per cent will be earned as interest, and at the equivalent of 1s 6d exchange, it would bring an income of Rs. 46-10-8, that is, about 4.86 per cent free of British Income-Tax but subject to Indian Income-Tax, or 4.41 per cent free of Indian Income-Tax. Rupee Loan at 78 earns interest at 4 per cent free of Indian Income-Tax. Thus there is a distinct advantage in interest by investment in Sterling Loan against investment in Rupee Loan. (5) If exchange is fixed at 1s 6d, there will not be murh difference in the foregoing calculations. If, however, for any reason, it is not possible to maintain exchange at 1s 6d at some future date, as some of the economists anticipate, at every fall of a penny in exchange there will be a distinct advantage of about 6 per cent to the holders of Sterling Loans while realising the sale proceeds of Sterling Loans in Rupee equivalents. It is for these reasons that we consider the present the best time to exchange Rupee Loan into Sterling or to make fresh investments in Sterling Loans and to get all the advantages in principal and better returns.

FACILITIES TO CLIENTS.

The Central Bank of India undertakes to remove so far as possible the difficulties that now stand in the way of making investments in Sterling Loans and offers the following services to its clients and the public who may care to come to them for this class of business:—

(1) The Bank will buy and sell Sterling Loans on the spot in Bombay at prices based on London quotations and the ruling rates of exchange and will quote in Rupees the prices of such securities, viz. 3 per cent 3 1/2 per cent and 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loans. This will enable the investors to compare the Sterling Loan prices in Rupees with Rupee Loan prices and to decide for themselves which will be a more advantageous investment for them. The Sterling Securities will be handed over to the purchasers in Bearer Bonds in denominations of £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 out of the Bank's own stock or within two or three weeks when received from London. (2) The Bank will also buy and sell securities in London at market prices and will receive or pay equivalents at the exchange rate of the day, if so desired by the client, charging 1/8' per cent commission. (3) The Bank will collect interest on all Sterling Loans purchased through them and will, if so desired, pay cash on presentation of Interest Warrants at a fixed rate of exchange, viz. 1s 6d, irrespective of the exchange rate ruling, provided the holders of such Loans agree to cash all their Interest Warrants regularly through the Bank, so long as they hold the securities. This facility will be extended by the Bank at least for the next three years, or even longer by arrangement, till the Reserve Bank is established and a Register of Sterling Loans is opened with them. (4) The buyer of the Loans through the Central Bank who does not want interest at fixed rates of exchange and takes the risk or advantage of fluctuations in exchange, will be at liberty to cash the Interest Warrants, whenever he likes, either with the Central Bank or with any other Bank at the ruling rate of exchange.

STERLING SECURITIES DEPT.

It will be seen from the facilities offered by the Central Bank that the difficulties now standing in the way of Sterling Loan investments are removed and that all possible facilities are offered to the public to take the substantial advantage that is now open to investors in such securities. It is possible the present difference in rates may narrow down very soon, and the scheme may lose its attraction. It is therefore desirable in the interests of investors that they should take early advantage of the offer.

A special Sterling Securities Department has been opened for this business on the Second Floor of the Bank's premises. All inquiries should be addressed to that Department.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Davar, who has been appointed acting Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., who arrived in Bombay on Friday by s.s. "Razmak."

BOXING.

CHARITY TOURNAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE LA SCALA.

There was a moderate crowd at the La Scala on Thursday night when the Governor was present at a charity boxing tournament organised for the benefit of His Excellency's Hospital Fund. The contestants were drawn mainly from the South Staffordshire Regt., H.M.S. Triad and the B.E.S. Old Boys, and the boxing throughout was good and clean. The best fight of the evening was that between E. Frewin and Pte. Ryan, the latter being unlucky to be knocked out in the last round. Another good one was that between Ralph Marten and Cpl. Edkins, the verdict going to the former. Ldg. Seaman Turrell is a boxer of no mean capacity and he proved to be too good for Pte. Riley who gave up in the first round. After distributing the prizes, his Excellency expressed the great pleasure he felt at being present again at a boxing tournament in aid of such a good cause, and thanked the donors of cups for their kind assistance and the Bombay Amateur Boxing Association for their trouble in running the tournament.

The results were:—

T. Boult beat R. Scott.
N. R. Mukadam beat Young Joseph.
E. Frewin knocked out Pte. Ryan.
Ned Reubins beat B. Loveday, the referee stopping the fight in the last round.
K. M. Medora beat B. F. Toddiwalla.
Sub-Lt. Nangle, R. N. drew with Lt. Broadhurst.
F. S. Patel beat M. H. Deboo.
Pte. Baker beat Cpl. Foster who gave in.
Ralph Martin beat Cpl. Edkins.
Ldg. Seaman Turrell beat Pte. Riley who gave in.
Pte. Allen knocked out J. Mullen.
Gunner Howe beat Pte. Barnett.

The officials were:—
Referee Capt. W. Fox.
Judges. Capt. C. M. Flanders and Mr. E. C. Cockram.
Timekeeper. Mr. G. L. Chard.
Medical Officer. Dr. W. Forde.
M. C. R. Serj. Major A. Shephard.

MORE POLICE RAIDS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The C. I. D. Police raided, this morning No. 2 Ramkanta Mitter's Lane, Shampukur and arrested a Bengalee named Upendranath De Sarkar in connection with, it is said, alleged discovery of bombshells, revolvers, and cartridges, at 38|2 Sukea Street. The search lasted for some hours and the Police, it is said, seized some books and other documents simultaneously.

The C. I. D. raded a house at Muchipara, where also some books were seized but no arrest was made. Two Bengalees Bijan Chandra Banerjee and Jnanendra Prosad Chatterjee, who were arrested late on Thursday at 42|2 Ananda Palit Lane, with some chemicals and revolutionary literature, were produced this afternoon before the Deputy Commissioner, North Suburbs and remanded to custody pending further enquiry.—Free Press.

DOMINIC 14th.

R. V.
Mr. R. H. Limaye, B.A. of Poona, the first Brahmin selected for admission to Sandhurst.

CLEAR OUT OF TEINTSIN!

(Continued from page 9.)

considered immediately it is received.—B.O.W.

ADMIRAL WILLIAMS IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Jan 13.

Shanghai.—Admiral Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet has arrived here from Manila on board the flagship "Pittsburgh."

NEW COMMANDER AT MAKING

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Admiralty announces that Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, the new Commander in Chief of the China Station, has arrived at Naking whence he is proceeding to Hankow on board gunboat "Gnat."—Reuter.

TH FLOTILLA READY TO GO TO CHINA

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

The eighth flotilla consisting of a leader and two divisions of four destroyers is now in home ports in readiness to proceed to Chinese waters. The river gunboats, "Aphis" and "Ladybird," ordered from the reserve at Malta to China will leave in the next two or three weeks escorted by the destroyers "Wanderer" and "Woiverine". If conditions permit these destroyers will relieve Wolsey and Woolston, but in case of need the latter could be retained in China.

The latest information respecting the disposition of British warships in the Yangtse is as follows:—The ganboat "Mantis" is at Chunking, the highest navigable point on the river. The gunboats, "Teal" and "Widgeon" are at Wahnsien. The gunboat "Cricket" is at Ichang, and "Cockchafer" which has been at Shashi has now sailed downstream towards Hankow. At Hankow Rear-Admiral Cameron's flagship gunboat "Bee", together with the sloop "Mangolia" destroyers "Woolston", "Wishart" and "Verity," and the gunboat "Woodlark". The destroyer "Wivern" and the gunboat "Scarab" are at Kiukiang, and at Wuhu is the destroyer "Wild Swan." Further down at Nanking there are three cruisers—"Carlisle", "Emerald" and "Vindictive." The cruiser "Despatch" has left Shanghai for Nanking, with Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt on board. Two destroyers "Witherington" and "Veteran" are at Chinkiang. The cruiser "Enterprise" is at Shanghai, where the gunboat "Gnat" is refitting. Of the other ships on the China station, the cruiser "Caradock" has now reached Hankow and the cruiser "Durban" is expected to arrive on Saturday, where she will meet the flagship "Hawkins" under refit, and the aircraft carrier "Hermes". Sloops "Petersfield", "Hollyhock" and "Bluebell" were also last reported at Hongkong and "Foxglove" at Swatow. Flotilla-Leader "Keppel" is cruising from Amoy, and there are five gunboats allotted to the West River.—B. O. W.

FAMOUS RUSSIAN ARTISTES IN BOMBAY.

SEASON OPENS ON MONDAY.

Alfred Mirovitch, pianist, and Josef Borissoff, violinist, will perform at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, from 17th to 25th instant inclusively. A recapitulation of the achievements of these twoartists will prove interesting to the "Chronicle" readers.

The American press has proclaimed Mirovitch a master, especially of the classics and modern compositions. His Chopin playing has been proclaimed on a par with that by the greatest interpreters. His series of historical recitals last year in New York were epochal events.

Both these artistes were born in Russia, so that their combined art represents all the best and finest of that distant country of famous musicians and wonderful music. Having heard the call of the New World, both went to the United States and met with such appreciation and success that they became American citizens.

Both Mirovitch and Borissoff have played in many countries. The former has made five round-the-world tours, interspersed with several American transcontinental journies and European trips. He has played practically in every musical centre in the world and is known around the globe. The latter has appeared in all the European centres and in many out-of-the-way places such as Turkey, Arabia and Greece, receiving special favors from potentates and diplomats.

Josef Borissoff, internationally known violinist, is a great composer as well as a player. A number of his own original work will figure on the programmes offered for the delectation of the cultured musical audiences that will grace their concerts on this trip to the Far East.

The most popular of his pieces for violin and piano are "Humoresque Oriental" which has bee nplayed by many artistes and pupils, always gaining a pronounced success.

He set side his Russian allegiance to become an American citizen, and is known in all parts of the globe, having made five round-the-world tours. In the United States, he has covered a wide territory with notable successes in the great musical centres—New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, also Vancouver, Mexico and Cuba. No one has had more interesting experienced than him.

FALL FPOM AIR SHIP HANGER.

CHIEF ERECTOR DIES

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. Mackinwalla, a Hindu employed as Chief Indian erector on the new airship hanger at the Royal Airship Base at Drigh Road was killed instantaneously last night by falling 140 feet from the topmost pinnacle of the steel structure. The remains were cremated this morning in the presence of a large number of sympathisers.—A. P.

VISION OF WORLD POLITICS.

"APPLY THE PRINCIPLES OF SELF-RULE TO YOURSELVES."

MR. SAKLATWALAS MESSAGE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

In view of Mr. Saklatwala's arrival in India, we publish some extracts from the masterful message he sent to Shrimati Sarojini Naidu when she presided over the Cawnpore Session of the Congress. Mr. Saklatwala asks his countrymen not to rely on the British and their Viceroy for further progress but to strengthen the Congress on the cardinal principles of self-rule and social readjustment. He further appeals to all Congressmen to think and act in terms of world politics.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu,
President,
Indian National Congress,
CAWNPORE.

Dear Behni President,

Will you permit me to join the millions of my countrymen in congratulating you as the first citizen and political leader for this year of our down-trodden country. It is as much a matter of congratulation for us the "mere men" of India to have been intelligent enough to place ourselves under the leadership of an Indian woman for our political struggles as history is full of records of valuable work done by women in the revolutionary development of all countries.

I send through you as a humble countryman of yours, my mite of thought towards your great deliberations as my contribution to the debate, hoping you will allow it to be read. I realise my difficulty as a member of the world-international party. It is a political fashion now for the older organisations to admire us and condemn us in the same breath. I can hear your voices now: "We like Saklatwalla, we approve of so much that he says and does, but of course we totally disagree with his politics, and condemn his party, if not from our hearts, from our sense of political expediency."

ERA OF SELF-OSSERTION.

Be that as it may, I feel that we have lived much too long under obedience and terrorism of the Ruling Parties all the world over and the time has now come when self-assertion, unequivocal demands, utter fearlessness of consequesces from our vengeful and powerful opponents, must be the qualities possessed by all men and women who take up the responsibilities of fighting for the bottom dogs. This you will find is well provided for and insisted upon in the general discipline of the International Communist Party, which it has become the fashion to condemn.

Between real self-rule of a community by the community and a control-led life under orders of privileged persons there is an unbridgeable gulf. You cannot cross over by easy transitional legislative measures. Legislation in the present form of society is created to exact obedience and to preserve intact the privilege of those who through chance opportunities have obtained control over masses of their own people or over the people of foreign lands. We cannot possibly use that system and that machinery step by step to destroy itself and to safeguard at every stage the slowly developing system of self-rule and freedom of a type which is the exact opposite of the existing form.

EMPIRE NOT FOR INDIA.

If a Viceroy must come to you from a distant land to rule you, he must rule you, he cannot come merely to receive and carry out "your orders", because you talk glibly of democracy and parliamentary rights. You are at complete liberty to save your faces and when you are ruled and controlled, you are at liberty to pass a vote of acceptance of that control and to say that you are a free people and you are being ruled by your own sons because you love to be so ruled. That is the limit of development of Parliamentary and Labour Party Imperialism based on brotherhood, free self-rule of the community requires the freedom, equality and Christian love. The real overhauling of all the internal arrangements and institutions of that community. Mere change of political names and legislative phraseology do not constitute a communal self-rule. Within the Empire there is a natural association between Britain and the self-governing dominions, which is based first on the bonds of blood and secondly on the factor of self-defence and preservation as the poulation in the new settlements is very small and they are surrounded by countries of a large population. These conditions are absent in the association of Great Britain with India, China, Egypt and other Eastern countres. You cannot remain blind to these differences and pretend there is a parallel association by printing a law book in which you copy phrases taken from the constitutions of the self-governing dominions. Under advice from sentimental and emotional British friends you may live in hope, but the shrewd controling machinery of Great Britain and the Imperialist mind in ruling circles knows its job, and they know that while you may have as many printed constitutions and phrases as may satisfy you mentally, you must in essence submit to the rule of a foreign Viceroy; and your talk that such a Viceroy in India shall carry out the instructions and behest of the people of India must remain as impracticable political jargon.

THE MYTH OF RULING CASTES.

May I submit to my compatriots, without offending any of them, a picture of their own lives. Out of your political congresses you will march into the outer world for your daily routine of life. You will enter your sphere of life with the fixed determination that your word and your rule will prevail. That you will be kind, you will be considerate, you will try to be just and generous, all as you understand kindness, justice and generosity, but you consider it impracticable for men and women by the hundred working under your control to tell you what you have to do as the technical head of a particular institution. You will consider it outrageous that these human beings should have the right to remove you, and to replace you if your actions did not square with the liberty and prosperity of the group of people affected by your control. So long as this philosophy lasts, so long as individual instead of communal society lasts, so long as powerful nations, continue to dominate weaker nations, so long must your own actions conform to the predominant control and dictation of the foreign conqueror. You cannot radically alter this by dialectics at an Annual Conference.

My appeal to my sisters and brothers is not to dissolve or abandon the Congress but to strengthen it and make it all powerful, but to apply to your Society and to places where some of you have control over human beings those very principles of self-rule and democracy that you make at the Congress. Let us alter our outlook on human life and let us recast the system of society where we divide the community into smaller groups and make the lives of many dependent upon the will of individuals who through accident happen to be in power. The old idea of ruling castes in each nation wanting to rule the masses within their nation, has been burnt and charred in the conflagration of the last great war and cannot be revived.

VISION OF WORLD POLITICS.

My other appeal to my countrymen is that you realise the unavoidable necessity for all politicians to take the responsibility of studying and thinking in terms of world politics. We have now reached a stage, when the peoples of the world are not yet united as one family with one form of social and economic life, but when political struggles in each nation are becoming subject to cause and effect from the political struggles of other nations.

Indian politicians when discussing any marriage of convenience with the British nation must look at the history of the past 70 years as to how Great Britain finds it expedient to treat with injustice and interference the peoples of Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet in order to preserve her enforced union with India. You have no right to discuss with your rulers the problem of their unfettered control of your Army, when as enlightened politicians you see Indian troops standing in the way of legitimate and constitutional rights of complete independence of the people of Egypt or China. All this must rest upon our shoulders in our deliberations as to the use and control of the forces.

ROUSE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

If the world is under the belief that the capture of India, Sudan, Morocco, Syria, Tripoli, Persia and China by Western nations is for the material welfare of the people of these Eastern as well as the conquering Western peoples, the peoples of the world will go on encouraging the same. Talk of human birthrights, and political democracy will be reserved for a few hypocritical platform speekers and not for daily application for rules of life. If on the other hand the masses of Western Nations realise—as they are doing through the communist activity, and growing working class solidarity—that in such conquests the masses in both countries are the losers, and sufferers, a great public conscience must arise, and must demand a change in the manner that no power on earth can long defy. Some friends have to bear the first brunt, and some of us do not mind bearing it on your behalf as well, but does it just behove you to denounce us, and to join your own opponents, and excommunicate us?

Do let me appeal to my sisters and brothers, that those days are gone when we can keep one eye on public service, and the other eye on the police-man for our personal advancement. Masses of people are gaining self-consciousness, and they now desire their champions and representatives to keep 'both' their eyes on public service, service to the poor down trodden, overworked and underfed humanity. Let the policeman do his work, but that need not enter into our calculations. Let glamour of office, positions, and smiles of the mighty ones not entice us into a false belief that by once gaining these, we shall fight for our poor followers with greater advantage, and better opportunities. World's theories and glamourous offices have been designed from times immemorial to take men's minds and hearts away from the fight against power and possession.

REFORM OF LABOUR PARTY.

You comrades saw the failure of the last Labour Government in Imperial Britain, and how it shattered your hopes, and did injury to your rights. Can you pretend after that, that you are not concerned with the development of the Parliamentary Labour Group in Britain? Are you keeping acquainted with the serious attempts that are being now made here to have a genuine Socialist group under the leadership of George Lansbury, John Wheatley and others? Are you not prepared to pass your resolution, and to encourage the formation of such an anti-imperialist and truly Socialist Group?

You suffer more than the people here from the right of deprivation of free speech.

My 12 most valued communist comrades are put into prison, their chief offence being the open advocacy of the righ of the peoples of India, China, Egypt, Syria etc. to full and complete independence. It is not merely a communist struggle for people's freedom. George Lansbury, who is himself not a communist, is collecting funds for the defence of these men, and for support of their families, just as we have attempted here in defence of our four Indian comrades who were tried at Cawnpore. Will the peoples of India stand aloof from all such great struggles, or will your Congress rise to the occasion and send us your donation as well as your moral support?

HELP FROM RUSSIA.

Three weeks back I was able to send to the poor suffering mill strikers of Bombay, a sum of about 13,830 rupees. This was from the Textile Workers of once despised Russia; and do let me assure you that it was a genuine donation collected by the Russian mill workers from their earnins, in which, every one gave a handsome share. Will my Indian friends now come into this great new spirit, without fear of policemen without temptations for high office, and without short-sighted regards for personal possessions?

Do let me convey to you not only my humble good wishes and assurances of any and every service that I can render to you, but also the assurance that fighters for genuine freedom all over the world—even in Kellog's America—are watching your struggles with pathetic interest, and we are all approaching the day when nations will loathe the tyranny of man over man, and will all demand a life of real community, self-rule, and a self-imposed International surrender on part of all for the common weal of world's humanity.

Yours faithfully,
SHAPURJI SAKLATWALLA.

ON TOUR IN BEHAR.

MAHATMA REACHES DHANBAD.

BEHAR, Jan. 14.

Gandhiji's Behar tour has commenced. The first place he visited was Daltonganj where he reached on the 11th instant and addressed a crowded public meeting in which people from the interior were present in large numbers. He spoke to them on charkha, khaddar, untouchability, and temperance. Leaving Daltonganj the same night, he reached Dhanbad on the 12th instant by Bombay mail. He was given huge ovation at every station where the mail stopped. At Dhanbad station, he was profusely garlanded with wreathes of handspun yarn after which he drove to Gunen Babu's house.—Free Press.

At the eight annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association held at Rangoon on Wednesday night with Mr. J. E. Dehern President in Chair, it was unanimously resolved that the Council of the local association should take action to give effect to amalgamation with the India Association. Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer detired Telegraph Superintendent was elected President of the Association for the current year.—A. P.

BIHAR COUNCIL.

NEW PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

PATNA, Jan. 13.

When the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council reassembled after lunch the Chairman announced that His Excellency the Governor had approved of the election of Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Noor as President of the Council. The new President then took the chair and was the recipent of congratulations from the various sections of the house.

The Hon. Mr. Hammond on behalf of the official benches congratulated the President on the signal honour conferred upon him for a third time. He assured him of their full co-operation in the discharge of his duties.

Babu Sri Krishna Sinha, leader of the Swaraj Party, congratulating him reminded him of the responsibilities attaching to his office. He said that before the mighty fabric of Parliamentary Government had been set up in this country, constitutional struggle had to be carried on outside and inside the Council, and difficult moments would arise in the Council when the President would have to maintain the balance between the various parties. He hoped that he would discharge his duties impartially and with fair mindedness as his duties required him to do. He assured him of their heartiest co-operation.

Hon. Sir Fakhruddin, Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Kumar and others also joined in congratulating him.

Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mahomed Noor thanked the members for the honour they had done him by electing him for the second time. He assured them that nothing would be wanting on his part to give them every satisfaction.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow when the election of the Deputy President will take place.—A.P.

JAIL AUTHORITIES' HIGH HANDEDNESS.

PRISONERS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

In connection with the news published in the "Bengalee" to-day that political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail have gone on hunger strike, enquiries show that the cause or this is the alleged refusal of Government to allow Mr. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhya to perform the sradh ceremony of his father, which melancholy event took place recently. It is further stated in this connection that some words were exchanged between the Superintendent of the Jail and Bankim Chandra and two other political prisoners, as a result of which, according to the report, they were confined in solitary cell.

The vernacular papers write that as a result of ill-treatment the political prisoners have gone on hunger strike from January 8th. There are in all seventeen prisoners there.—Free Press.

The Dacca District Hindu Maha Sabha Conference which was postponed owing to Janmashtami disturbances will hold its session at Dacca on January 15th and 16th. The Reception Committee are making arrangements to make the Conference a success. Dr. Moonje, President-elect, is arriving at Dacca to-morrow. Arrangements are being made to accord him a fitting reception.—Free Press.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

U P COUNCILLOR'S MOVE

CAWNPORE, Jan. 13.

Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hosain, member of the United Provinces Legislative Council, has given notice of a resolution urging compulsory physical education for boys in all schools and colleges, who are above 12 years, expansion of the University Training Corps, so as to enable all students to receive military training, and the rising of the University Training Corps to the level of Auxiliary Force.—A. P.

SURVEY OF FORESTRY BY AIRCRAFT.

NOVEL MOVE BY BENGAL GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

It is understood that an aerial survey of forests will be under taken by the Government of Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 (one) lakh. The whole area of forests to be surveyed comprices about 800 square miles. It will take about six months to complete the work which will be entrusted to the Air Survey Company of which Colonel Rider, formerly to the Government of India, is Chairman. The work will commence at Chittagong where one aeroplane has arrived, and two more are expected shortly.—A. P.

A WELL FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

Opening the "Irwin well" constructed by Mr. Goswami Maheshpuri to commemorate His Excellency Lord Irwin's visit to the village of Mahadulla in July last, His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, the Governor Central Provinces read the Viceroy's message which runs as follows:—"I should be glad if you would convey to Mr. Maheshpuri my appreciation of the spirit in which he has undertaken and carried out this work of public benefit. I take it as a welcome sign that thinking men amongst the Hindus are impressed by the need of helping to remove the disqualifications under which so large a portion of the population of India is labouring and I hope that Mr. Maheshpuri's example will induce many others in other parts of India to show practical sympathy with their less fortunate fellow Indians." Sir Montagu hoped that the Viceroy's appeal would not be made in vain.—A.P.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION

VARIETY AND COLOUR

The folk who assembled on Wednesday evening at the Town Hall for an enjoyable interlude could be easily recognised as of the class generally described as "distinguished." As a part of the show, they were singularly disappointing. Not a few of the men and women of means and influence could so easily set the fashion for artistic distinction in dress. Some of them would not willingly disclaim the lead. But how easy it is, in Bombay, to set the fashion in dress for thoughtless assortments, of texture and colour massed tinsel and loud vulgarity. Refinement, grace and artistic distinction have been, for a great number, a national legacy, if only they could be true to themselves. There was however, the mild excitement in animated groups round the pictures which served to relieve the annoying dress jumble of the crowd. It was evident that honest attempts were made to look at the pictures. An appreciable number tried even to understand them.

THE RAPID SURVEY.

The first rapid survey of the pictures indicated that the closer scrutiny was anticipated. Those responsible for the arrangement of the pictures have endeavoured to insist on some kind of standard for the average collection. This is not at all to suggest that they have been altogether successful. There are pictures, some of them in prominent positions, which can be described as only ghastly. Variety in technique, treatment and subject and a more conscious and skilful handling of colour suggest themselves at the first glimpse as the noticeable phase in the present show which distinguish it from similar ventures in the previous years. And, it is only by a comparative and dispassionate estimate of the work in previous years and in the present that suggestions for reform could be made more definitely helpful. Except the exhibits in the sections assigned to "Black and White," "Needle work and Young Artistists," "Still Life" and Young Artistists," "Still Life" and the miscellaneous items which almost invariably encumber the screens on the corners opposite the entrance of the Hall, a considerable number of the exhibits indicates the decided tendency to escape the theatrical vehemence, the anemic and unintelligent manipulation of colour and the tawdry presentment of figures and incidents picked up from ancient mythology which so persistently dominated the annual exhibitions of the past. Clever display of technique, cultivated mannerisms and mechanical copying of "styles" are it is true, all there. They could be easily picked up.

NEW EXPERIMENTS.

But there are also honest, intelligent and fairly successful experiments in new ideas and methods of expression. Take the pictures generally classified as landscape. Messrs. Taskar, Parendekar, Mrs. Stratton and their old colleagues offer the accustomed proficiency in the interesting bits of nature they depict. Mr. Taskar is, however, more than usually responsive to the artistic possibilities of architectural settings shown, for instance, in his "Sacred Water in Sacred Pots", and his figures are less crowded. Mrs. Chamier is conspicuous by her absence. But something of the bold effects in colour which characterised her work has been accomplished in "After Fishing" and "Return Home" by Mr. Chudekar, Mr. Chudekar must, however, closer grip of the honest workmanship, one observes for instance, in Mr. Trindade's "Panwalla's Shop", if he aspires to make his search for colour purposeful. Why would not Mr. Trinidade give us more of the mature craftsmanship and colour just faintly revealed in the "Panwalla's Shop". Messrs. Dhage, Dubashe Veerappa and Colaco should be watched closely for the progress they promise. Their landscapes have individuality and attraction. Mr. Colaco particularly, has acquired distinction by the simplicity of design and technique in some of his pictures of Goa.

"STYLES" AND MANNERISMS.

The pictures from Andhra lead one towards a different atmosphere. There are many in the group which at once proclaim their preoccupation with what may be described as the Ram Rao "style". The mechanical adaptations of the mannerisms of the celebrated Andhra artist cannot possibly disguise their aristic emptiness. Messrs. Satyanarayan, Venktratnam, Venkat Rao have, however, given us something more than mere mannerisms. Mr. S. C. Ukil, the Bengali artist from Delhi, has with effective force expressed "the Call to Eternity" Messrs. Muzumdar and Thakursingh from Calcutta have shown their usual fancies in the nude. Mr. Nagarkar and Mr. Bhonsle have both consciously cultivated a technique and treatment congenial to Indian feelings, traditions or sentiment, Mr. Nagarkar is certainly more decisive and expressive of the two. Mr. Bhonsle seems to alternate between the pretty refinement and realism of "Damayanti and the Swan" and the forced severity of "Usha and Chitralekha." Mr. Bhonsle must make up his mind; if he desires to be just to the talent latent in him. Mr. Nagarkar's "Radha and Krishna" was deservedly the object of continued interest and admiration. It is a pity that Mr. Nagarkar's more ambitious picture entitled "Draupadi "Swayamvara" should have lost some of the essential restraint manifest in his smaller picture. If one could overlook the rather overtoned colouring in the picture one cannot possibly overlook the forced gestures and expression of teh figures. My Nagarkar can afford to be ambitious. He has the necessary equipment. But his flight should neither be abrupt nor hasty.

DISCREDITED DISHONESTY.

Of portrait there is enough and to spare. Their average reaches a high level. Mr. Lalkakahe's "Sir Paroze Sethna," portrait in oils, and Mr. Talim's "Lord Reading", portrait work in sculpture, are of the best examples. The section assigned to architectural designs is not as representative, as it could easily be, of the best work done, at present, in the city. Pastels are poor in quantity and not very rich in quality. The Exhibition suggests, on the whole, the period of transition—the period of the conflict in aims and methods essential for the desired evolution of national conceptions in art. Dishonesty is beginning to be discredited—dishonesty evident in forced mannerisms and in mechanical copying of formulas ancient or modern, Indian or non-Indian. That is the first step that leads to the emergence of forms, colour and designs at once significant and artistic. The fetish of "schools" and "styles" may foster an interest increase in literature. But the evolution of enduring national conceptions in art can be based, as they have always been based, only on the integrity of artistic experiences, experiments and expression. When he "distinguished" of the city will be educated enough to demand these, the polemics of "schools" will be exploded automatically.

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ARRIVAL OF JUNIOR MAHARANI.

LATE SWAMI SHRADHANAND.

PITY OUR PRINCESSES

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Jan. 10.

The news about the murder of Swami Shradhanandji created a great stir here and the whole city was panic-stricken. On the 25th ultimo the leaders of the various Hindu societies convened a public meeting in the Nandlal-Pura theatre. There were about two thousand persons collected in the theatre which included also ladies. Mr. Pant Vaidya, a local pleader, occupied the chair and several speakers addressed the meeting, among whom were Drs. Lalji and Chasker. A resolution expressing contempt at the outrage and sympathy towards the Arya Samaj for the untimely death under the most tragic circumstances of Swami Shradhanandji was unanimously passed. There was also a hartal observed and shops were closed in the Indore City in honour of the eminent Swami Maharaj, the great religious Guru.

NO MORE ARTESIAN WELLS FOR INDORE.

The Committee of experts from British India who were consulted last month have disapproved of the scheme of boring wells which the European Director of Commerce and Industries carried out in the city. This work had involved great expense to the State which had to import costly European machinery for that purpose. The experts, I hear, condemned the measure as mere waste of good money, and the State authorities have now discontinued the work of digging artesian wells in the city. Indorians are much exercised over the loss which the State has to suffer. I hear some agricultural experts are also working under Mr. Pailleret's Department. One wonders what agriculture has to do with Industry and Commerce? Many industrial concerns in Holker State have either come to grief or gone into liquidation. Mr. Pailleret, I learn was at one time in H. E. H. Nizam's service, and joined the Holkar State after executing an agreement with the ex-Maharaja to keep him in service for 12 years. A Maharaja's whim of keeping a European officer in his service is costing the State annually Rs. 36,000! Will not the present Cabinet apply their axe and economise?

JUNIOR EX-MAHARANI'S RETURN.

H. H. the Junior Ex-Maharani Indira Bai Saheb arrived at Indore with her suite in the Christmas week. It is rumoured she has come specially from Switzerland in connection with certain weddings in which her husband the ex-Maharaja is interested and she returns in the month of April. The Diwan Rao Bahadur S. M. Bapna and the Hon. A. G. G., Mr. Glancy, waited on H. H. the Junior Maharani who is staying at Barwaha Palace on the banks of the Narbada.

Some petty bankers and silver smiths in Indore are reported to be cheating the poor citizens by disposing of as genuine silver articles made of adulterated metal resembling silver. The State Legislators are thinking of passing some Bill to prevent this cheating. Sensible Indorians, however, do not deem the necessity of any special legislation in this matter and regard it as fuss which the Legislative Committee is unnecessarily making. As it is, this matter could be handled by the police and the defaulters prosecuted for cheating under the Penal Code.

Two of the tutors of the present young Maharaja Yeshwantrao Holkar died within a fortnight of each other. Mr. N. G. Paranjpe, B. Sc., who was teaching the Maharaja Marathi, breathed his last in Bombay suddenly, due to heart failure, in the early part of the last month. Mr. B. G. Billore, who was Mr. Paranjpe's assistant, expired during the Christmas week after a short illness of a couple of days.

Dr. Y. G. Apte, L.M. & S., who had joined Holkar State service as State Surgeon in the year 1920 and who had to resign subsequently, has gone back to Gwalior State as Accountant General. He had to leave Gwalior service in the year 1918 on account of certain differences which he had with the late Maharaja Scindia. The present regency Government of Gwalior has, however, again re-instated Dr. Apte. Friends and admirers of Dr. Apte at Indore met last week and entertained him prior to his departure for Gwalior.

PITY THE POOR PRINCESSES!

The contribution in "The Chronicle" under the heading "Status of Indian Princesses" seems to be much appreciated in the aristocratic circles here. It no doubt gives a graphic picture of the woes of daughters of Maharajas and Nawabs. Indore people were at least forcibly reminded of the pitiable marital lives of some of the Holkar Princesses—the ex-Maharaja's sisters.

Shri Nath Maharaj, who was at Indore, is putting up at Sirdar Kibe Saheb's house for a fornight and left for Khandwa after the Christmas week.

EUROPEANS AND INDIANS.

PLEA FOR JOINT ENDEAVOUR AND SYMPATHY.

LORD GOSCHEN OPTIMISTIC.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

The annual dinner of the Madras European Association was held to-night at the Freemasion Hall. About 150 guests had been invited, the principle guests being His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen. Sir Alexander McDonghall, President of the Association, and Mr. J. K. Metherell, Secretary, received the guests.

After dinner, Sir Alexander McDonghall, in proposing the toast of His Excellency said: "The Reforms of 1919, for the first time, gave the non-official European a definite place in the Councils of the country. As a community, we did not exactly favour the proposed reforms, but when once the Government of India Act became an established fact, we decided to give it all the support we could and continued to do so. We neither preached non-co-operation, nor offered obstruction in the Councils as we might well have done, had our mentality been different. On the contrary, in spite of business interests which have served as an excuse for new service, we willingly filled the seats in the Councils that were alotted to us, served on committees and commissions, and did all in our power to co-operate with Government and the people of the country."

PLEA FOR CONSTITUTIONALISM.

Continuing, Sir Alexander said: "Where are in India to-day many parties, and in many places, the atmosphere is changed with difficulties, but there must be full co-operation between the European and the Indian, and we, as an Association, are willing to play our part. Differences of opinion may be great, but all parties that mere declaration of these differences should give offence to no one." He added: "The British in India have a record of service and friendship behind them which ought to be a gurantee that their promise will be fulfilled. It should not be necessary constantly to re-iterate the promise. The fact has to be recognised that progress towards self-government must be made by constitutional means and no threat of revolution or adoption of Sein Fein methods will hasten matters. Co-operation with Government and willingness on the part of party leaders to prove their fitness for governing is the only method. There is plenty of room for honest differences and these differences can only be overcome by closer contact. Differences of opinion should be no reason for refusing co-operation."

MR. L. JAMES' MESSAGE.

After his speech, Sir Alexander read the following message from Mr. Langford James, President of the European Association in Calcutta:—"You are doing much to stabilise our community on an All-India basis. You in Madras realise, as we all must, that our community must eliminate, as far as is humanly possible, all selfish political aims. Our first consideration must be the general good of the body politic. The future of India depends upon all communities, including our own, working together with sincerity and goodwill to construct a scheme which will secure an honest and efficient Government. In such constructive work, we are to play an important part. Our watch-word should be: "sane advance from sane foundations." We should preach this doctrine fearlessly. I believe that it will prove to be a common basis for all communities."—A. P.

LORD GOSCHEN ON REFORMS.

Replying to the toast, Viscount Goschen said: "I hope youngermen among you will take an increasing interest in political affairs, and by political affairs I do not mean the polemics of party warfare, but I mean all that concerns the moral, material and economic welfare of this great country and its people. It is essential that those who have an increasing stake in this country should comprehend the trend of thought and the direction of the constitutional movement at the present time, and should attempt to visualise the needs and requirements of the country if it is to progress. "Unless there is vision, people perish" is a great truth. Face to face with the great problem of the day, we all need vision and imagination in its true sense. Dr. Johnson defines "imagination" as the power of forming an ideal, —power to present absent things to ourselves and to others. Let us set before ourselves the ideals towards which to journey, even if we cannot reach them. Let us set before ourselves the view-point of others and visualise the conditions as they see them. The introduction of the Reforms has given us a difficult task to assist in, and a great opportunity to seize.

'It is the duty of all of us," continued his Excellency, "Indians and Europeans, in marching forward together, to find the view-point of contact between us, and not the point of difference, to realise one another's difficulties and to endeavour to confine our attention to the essentials."

PLEA FOR MUTUAL ENDEAVOUR.

In conclusion, His Excellency said: "Mr. Chairman, I am an optimist—may I add, I hope not a thoughtless optimist, who does not mind what happens to anybody so long as it does not happen to him, but rather one mindful of the intricacies of problems and the delicacy of situations—who has faith that, with the joint endeavour, sympathy and understanding of all classes, we shall win through. As an independent body you can render great assistance in the advance towards constitutional Government. I would remind you that you have received the heritage of constitutional Government based on a spirit of fredom, law and order, and you prove yourselves true heirs if you assist this country towards the attainment of that ideal by sane advance from sound will foundations.—A. P.

TRADE DIVERSION FROM BOMBAY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

PLEA FOR OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

"The following letter dated 10th December 1926 was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of Bombay, Marine Department, regarding diversion of trade from Bombay to Indian ports, especially to Karachi and Kathiawar ports:—

"For several months now my Committee have under consideration the question of the general depression of trade as it affects the mercantile community of the City of Bombay. My Committee feel further serious apprehension that the decline in trade may be accentuated in the forthcoming years and figures may be registered still more startingly different from what they have been in the past. In this consideration, my Committee have been assisted by a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce being a report of their Committee investigating the position as also their letter to Government dated the 18th June 1925 on the subject of indebtedness of Government and local bodies of Bombay and its effects on trade and industries. They have further before them a Note by the Bombay Port Trust, being comments on the Bombay Chamber Committee's report, and now they have received a copy of the letter addressed by the Bombay Port Trust to yourself, dated 13th November 1926.

A GRAVE CRISIS.

My Committee do not visualise this decline of trade as a phenomenon, which can be explained by any specific one course. While they do not desire either to accept or refute any of the explanations given in the notes mentioned by us nor are inclined either to subscribe to or criticise the remarks about unfair methods referred in the said letter of the Bombay Port Trust, they wish to make it perfectly clear that they have always stood for the policy of encouraging the growth and development of comparatively small ports not only in the interests of the consumers and Indian shipping but also in the larger economic interests of the country as a whole. They, however, feel that the position is one of sufficient gravity to justify an authoritative Committee being appointed by the Government of Bombay to sift the issues and to suggest what reasonable means are feasible for preventing any dangerous reflections of trade from existing channels in a manner which would not be advantageous to the whole community. Though the depression of trade generally affecting the Presidency of Bombay and the whole country, has been in operation now for some years, it is to be regretted that such an enquiry has not been undertaken by Government.

NEED FOR OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

Any efforts by commercial bodies are necessarily handicapped by their inability to call for information officially or otherwise, and further by the fact that any suggestions as to the remedial measures, which they may put forward, would not be necessarily accepted and put into operation. A representative Committee, therefore, with the authority and sanction of the Government behind it, is needed at once and it is only on the recommendation of such a Committee that any efforts could be made to reduce any extravagance of terminal or trade charges borne by the trade passing through Bombay, or any active measures can be taken to put down any illegitimate practice by any party, or unfair competitions imposed by railway companies or other public bodies.

"STAY THE DECLINE."

I am to urge that my Committee are unanimous as to the need of definite measures for staying the decline of the trade of Bombay, which has reached colossal proportions and which threatens the prosperity and well-being not only of the City, but of the whole Province behind it. My Committee trust that Government will not allow any delay to occur in initiating such an enquiry and I am to convey the assurance that this Chamber will, by quite ready to give the fullest co-operation to such an enquiry when it is set on foot.

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KEMAL PASHA ON LAST WAR.

INTERESTING MEMOIRS.

The Berlin Correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—

The German papers of the week publish long and interesting extracts from the Memoirs of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, which so far have appeared only in Turkish and Russian languages. In this new volume, Kemal Pasha deals chiefly with the war period and takes the reader up to the occupation of Constantinople by the Entente powers. In the introductory remarks, Kemal Pasha writes, that at the outbreak of the war he was the military attache at Sofia and that from the very beginning he was sceptical about Germany winning the war. But when his country declared war, he took part in it with his full heart. His pessimism was not in the least shaken by the Turkish war direction, which lay in the hands of Enver Pasha, the Vice-President of the General Staff. As Enver's fundamental failure he mentions, the Landing over of the supreme command to a foreign military body. Kemal Pasha makes it clear that his object is not to criticise the German military authorities and that personally he had the highest respect for General Von Liman Sanders. But the invitation offered to the Germans to take charge of the military direction exposed Turkey's political bankruptcy, the distrust of the politicians in their own army, the lack of national spirit and an irrecoverable loss of prestige. From the beginning, Kemal lost no opportunity to protest against a foreign military mission; but he received no attention. Characteristic of this was his first meeting, after the declaration of war, with Enver and Von Sanders. Returning from Sofia to Constantinople, he was appointed as the leader of the 19th army division by Enver Pasha. With the order in his hand he went to the army headquarters. Here, for the first time, he discovered that such a division did not exist and that a division under that number never existed. He reported himself to General Von Liman, Sanders immediately and to a certain extent incurred that officer's displeasure, because the question whether Bulgaria would join the Central Powers after his experience at Sofia, could only be affirmed on the condition that the success of the German arms was really convincing. This mistrust against a final, German victory remained in Kemal Pasha throughout the war.

MEETING WITH GERMAN GENERAL.

After the successful Turkish fight against the British troops at Dardanelles, in which Kemal led the operations from Ari Burnu and Anaforta, he retired for a short while on sick leave. In this connection Kemal Pasha relates the story of an extraordinary meeting that he had with General Von Falkenhayn. One day a young German officer appeared before him and brought to him a casket containing gold coins. Kemal hesitated to accept this and insisted on his being given a receipt certifying the refusal and the return. Other Turkish officers in high positions seem to have received similar presents.

Kemal Pasha came in direct contact with the higher military authorities, when he accompanied Wahid Eddin, the heir apparent to the Turkish throne on his journey to Germany. On 19th December, 1917, they were received in the headquarters of the Kaiser and the highest military officers. Wilhelm II greeted the Turkish General with a hand shake and the words "The hero of Anaforta." Kemal Pasha was confused and did not reply. Whereupon the Kaiser asked him: "Are you not Kemal Pasha, the head of the 16th Division." "Yes, Your Excellency," replied the Turkish General in French and only then realised the double mistake he had made, in replying in French and in not addressing the Kaiser as "Majesty." But the Kaiser seemed to have taken no offence. Those were war times.

While with Ludendorf and Hindenburg, Kemal understood German, but could not speak without an accent. He tried, in vain to get from Ludendorf exact information about the planned German offensive. The replies were evasive and Kemal found that as a Turkish patriot he could not build the future of his country on them. Hindenburg, whom Kemal wanted to bring down from his all too optimistic opinions about the situation on the Syrian front, avoided a pointed reply by offering him cigarettes in succession.

Kemal now tried to get into direct connections with Wilhelm II. through the Turkish heir apparent. When pressed by Wahid Eddin the Kaiser replied. "When I, the German Emperor, speak about the success waiting before our doors, how could there be a doubt on the side of your people."

On his return from the western front and during his stay in Berlin, Kemal tried to use his influence on the Turkish Prince, to demand the withdrawal of the German military mission. The heir-apparent himself should have taken control of an army division, to keep the army in hand, and it should have been the 5th army division which stood under Liman Von Sanders. Wahid Eddin, however, proved to be suddenly once again a tool in the hands of Enver and Talaat.

After this disappointment Kemal returned to the Syrian front. Through an English prisoner of war he received information regarding the British plans of an offensive which was fixed for 17th September 1918. Immediately he got into touch with Liman Von Sanders, who after wavering for a while gave his consent to Kemal's dispositions.

From his sick bed Kemal conducted the withdrawal of his troops. He came to the sad conclusion, to march northwards with all his troops. After displaying considerable weakness. Von Sanders agreed to this. Here Kemal Pasha makes it clear that only a Turk could have come to this decision and as a foreigner he would have never done it. Even then Kemal had before his eyes Turkey's need for entering into a separate peace. Events took a rapid and uncontrollable turn. In Allenpo, Liman Von Sanders, laid down his command and handed it over to Kemal Pasha.

Then followed the removal of the Turkish Cabinet and the fall of the Sultan. Kemal then draws the picture of the surrender of Turkish arms in the port of Mudors before the English naval officer and attributes it to the external waverings, the indecision of the Minister and the double part played by the Sultan—"the sign of his bad conscience." No wonder, concludes Kemal this part of his memoirs, that at that time there was not one man who believed in the possibility of an independent Turkey.

The events that followed, leading to the establishment of the new Government at Angora and the various political, social and municipal changes introduced since then, are to be treated in a new volume which is expected to be published at an early date. It is to be hoped that some enterprising organisation or publishing house in India, would lose no time in getting these volumes translated into the Indian languages.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA

The following are extracts from the report of the work done during the year ended 31st December last :—

The Association was brought into being on 10th January 1926, when the first General Body Meeting was held, and during this time it has more than justified its existence.

Steps were taken to start a Library and in this a nucleus was given through the generosity of Mr. Pothan Joseph who gave the Association a set of books "Historians' History of the World" with a handsome book case. The Committee are at present directing their attention towards the collection of a large number of vernacular books, and of this a first consignment of Tamil books by some of the leading writers of South India have already arrived. Other books in Malayalam as well as in Kanarese are also being sent for and in a very short time our library will have a fine though small collection. The greatest help in this connection was rendered by the Vani Vilas Sabha who made a munificent donation of Rs. 178-0-9 for the exclusive purpose of the establishment of a vernacular library. Many members were kind enough to present many valuable books.

The Committee thank the Schools Committee, Bombay Corporation, for opening a Tamil School in Matunga for the convenience of the local South Indian children. The number of children attending the school is approximately 30. Considering the number of South Indian children in Matunga this number is very poor, but it is hoped that parents will send their children to this School in large numbers having regard to the Compulsory Primary Education Act.

With a view to meet the problem of unemployment among the local South Indians here the Association has taken to collecting information regarding vacancies etc. and every effort is being made to get into touch with the various employers in order that our men may be provided with suitable situations.

The report concludes after making a reference to finance thus: Coming now to the most important point, viz., of finance, the situation is not after all so very pleasing. Even though the rate of subscription is low, the number of members was never high, taking into consideration the number of South Indians in Matunga. The members on the roll on 31st December 1926 are 140, and with the subscription realised from them it is only barely possible to make both ends meet.

A METEOROLOGICAL STATION FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

Doctor Bhabo Nath Banerji of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India has arrived in Karachi to establish a branch of the Department at the Karachi Air Port (Drigh Road) designed to serve the interest of civil aviation and the R. A. Force scheme is to establish at least twenty meteorolgoical observations between Karachi and Basrah and Karachi and Aden.

The atmospherric conditions at various levels will be studied, recorded and tabulated, and an organisation developed that will be invaluable to the air services between Europe and India. This scheme will meet the present urgent necessity for the establishment of efficient meteorological stations of Makran, Arabian and Persian coasts.—A. P.

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NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

ADMINIST RATIVE CHANGES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 10.

The 41st birthday of H. E. H. the Nizam was solemnised with due pomp and pageantry on the 6th instant. It was for the city a gala day and all Hyderabad wore a festive appearance. The first event connected with the celebrations was a parade of H. E. H's Regular Troops and Imperial Service Lancers. The Mysaram Regiments, the African Cavalry Guards and the Juvenile Regiment and Cavalry evoked the highest approbation. Lieut.-Col. Sir Afsorul Mulk, Chief Commander, assisted by Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowlah commanded the parade.

The Osmaniah Flag has a history of its own. It is stated that in the year 1723 A. D. Asafjah, the founder of the present ruling dynasty, on receiving his commission from the Emperor of Delhi, went to a saint named Shah Alam for his blessings. The saint gave him a yellow shawl which he had on his person at the time, and a 'chapaty" which was intended for his meals and told him that so long as he retained these two relics he would be successful in all his campaigns. On the declaration of independence in 1724 A.D., Nazamul Mulk ordered that the ensign of Hyderabad should be a yellow banner with an emblem of the talismanic chapati. And it remained so until the present Chief Commission Sir Afsarul Mulk introduced some additions in it. He added three green and two white stripes in it over and above the chapati, and hence the State Flag took its present shape.

A BANQUET.

In the evening a State banquet was held at the Address Hall, Public Gardens to which the premier nobles, Ministers and the principal heads of Departments were invited; other officials were in attendance at the Town Hall. After the banquet the guests were treated to classic music by minstrels and the artistic dances given by a Egyptian lady dancer.

The presentation of Nazars, commenced at 11 p.m. and the Durbar concluded at 12 midnight. Amongst the noted celebrities were Sir Kishen Pershad, Nawabs Salar Jung, Moinud Dowlah, Lutful Dowlah, Fakhrul Mulk, Nizam Yar Jung, Sir, Afsarul Mulk, Sir Faridoon Mulk, Nawabs Hyder Nawaz Jung, Ali Nawaz Jung, Mehdi Yar Jung, Akbar Yar Pung, Mr. Venkat Ramareddy and all Assistant Secretaries.

I understand that four of the First Taluqdars are to be retired from service. Mr Mirza Basheer Beg, the Director of Irregular Forces, fills one of the above vacancies and Nawab Khudrath Nawaz Jung, Deputy Commissioner of Customs takes the charge of the regular Forces.

NEW REVENUE MEMBER.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, Political Agent and Commissioner Quetta, assumes charge of the Revenue Membership on or about the 21st January. Mr. Tascar, Commissioner of the Coorg, the Inspector General-elect in the same Department, has already arrived.

The Osmaniah General Hospital had lost services of its indefatigable Resident Surgeon Mr. Surij Narayen Naidu, by his transfer to the Civil Hospital Raichur. It is good that H. E. H. has cancelled his transfer orders and the Osmaniah General Hospital will once more have the benefit of his mature experience and medical talents.

MOMENTOUS CHANGES.

As I write momentous changes are imminent in the administrative machinery The Revenue Inspector Generalships or Subedaris are to be abolished. Nawab Mohiddin Yar Jung, Inspector General, Telinjana is to become Military Secretary; Nawab Zulkkadar Jung who holds the latter portfolio goes as Secretary to the Home Office. Nawab Akbar Yar Jung, the present incumbent of the Home Secretariat, is to be appointed on the High Court Bench in place of the Mutti who retires.

Airmen Stack and Leete are having their "Moth" aeroplanes thoroughly cleaned and overhauled after which they will fly to Delhi and probably take part in the forthcoming Royal Air Force Aerial Pageant.—A. P.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (Dec.) Jan. 12.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chenvix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., has been relieved of his duties as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Qetta. Pishin and is expected to arrive here very shortly to take over charge of the office of the Revenue Minister from Nawab Tilawat Jang Bahadur, B.A. (Alig). The State Police department is also reported to be placed under him.

Nothing has yet been definitely settled about the reappointment of Nawab Tilawat Jang but it is reported on reliable authority that with a view to certain improvements in the Industrial and Agricultural departments of the State H. E. H. the Nizam is anxious to create a separate Ministry of these to which Nawab Tilawant Jang may be appointed.

Mr. Tusker, I.C.S., Political Agent, Coorg, is appointed Revenue Secretary, which post has been vacant since the demise of late Nawab Fasih Jang.

Nawab Ziayar Jang Bahadur and Pandit Kesho Rao, Judges of the High Court, have been pensioned off. Nawab Akbar Yar Jang Bahadur, Home Secretary and Mr. Gur Rao, Vakil, are to take their places respectively.

Nawab Zulqadar Jang Bahadur M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), the present Military Secretary is to succeed Nawab Akbar Yar Jang as Revenue Governor of Warangal Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jang Bahadur, B.A., (Cantab) to be Military Secretary.

As it is proposed to abolish the posts of the two existing Revenue Governors and appoint 4 Revenue Commissioners instead the post of Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jang will remain vacant till the arrival of Col. Chenvix Trench.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 13.

Yesterday evening, out of a Committee of nine persons three members, Messrs. J. P. D'Mello, F. Gonsalves and Wandrekar, discussed and passed resolutions on the great coming event. The Schools Tournament. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. H. R. Michael, the Chair was taken by Mr. Wandrekar. A letter from Mr. J. S. Pereira was not placed for consideration, presumably because it questioned the production of the accounts of the previous Tournament before the Board. The Tournament was fixed for the first week in February. When the question of the rendering of accounts by the Tournament sub-Committee was raised, Mr. J. P. D'Mello informed them that it was not the practtee so far, and thus it was not necessary to account for the income and expenditure incurred.

It is reported that the income is no less than Rs. 2,000 (Municipal contribution Rs. 450 public subscription Rs. 300 gate money Rs. 1,250) and this, in Mr. J. P. D'Mello's honest opinion, needs no accounting for. Perhaps skeletons in the cupboard may be revealed if the matter was publicly strashed out!

The citizens of Bandra should be acquainted with the disposal of their money and it is but right that printed reports with the accounts of the previous Tournament should be circulated at every succeeding function.

TWO CLERKS ON TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING N. W. RLY STORES

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

Keshoram and Pearelal, two clerks working in the North Western Railway Office, are standing their trial before the Additional Sessions Judge of Lahore on charges of alleged cheating the North Western Railway Co-operative Stores by obtaining articles on requisitions alleged to have been forged by them in company with others. One of the accused Lahori Mall who turned an approver before the Committing Magistrate is now giving his evidence before the Additional Sessions Judge.—A. P.

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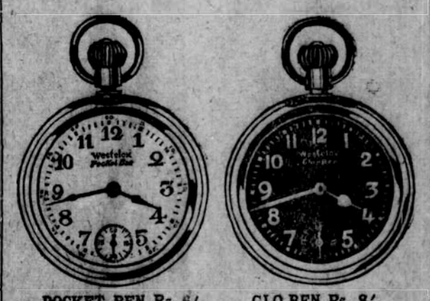

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